The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

VOL. XXI. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1866. NO. 29.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

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Three months.....50

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Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

Our prices for the printing of Blanks, Handbills, etc. are also increased.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

AGENCY,
FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of cantiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice. Monumental Marble, Tomb, Table and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Bill Street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1865.

JOHN SCOTT, SAMUEL T. BROWN, JOHN M. BAILE

The name of this firm has been changed from SCOTT & BROWN, to
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY,
under which name they will hereafter conduct their practice at

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

PENSIONS, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government, will be promptly prosecuted.

May 17, 1865-tf.

K. A. LOVELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

☞Prompt and careful attention will be given to the collection of all claims against the Government for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.

OFFICE—With J. W. Martorn, Esq., in the brick row, nearly opposite the Court House. nov3-6m*

LAW ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned have associated themselves together in the practice of the law in Huntingdon, Pa. Office in the one now, and formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House.

A. W. BENEDICT.
J. SEWELL STEWART.

July 20, 1864.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.
E. O. & G. W. COLDER.

HAVING entered into co-partnership in the Alexandria Brewery, the public are informed that they will be prepared at all times to fill orders on the shortest notice.

Alexandria, Jan. 13, 1865-tf.

Exchange Hotel,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
WM. C. McNULTY, PROPRIETOR,
Formerly of the Franklin Hotel, Chambersburg.
TERMS LIBERAL.

may3, 1865-1y.

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
HENRY SMITH, Proprietor.

Huntingdon, Aug. 23, 1865.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.

April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

April 13, 1864.

DR. D. P. MILLER,
Office opposite Jackson House, offers his service to citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. no1-6m

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 23, '65.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

S. E HENRY & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon.

C. LONG & CO., Dealers in Candies, Nuts, Family Groceries, &c., Huntingdon Pa.

HENRY STROUSE & CO., Markle burg, Pa., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.

WM. AFRICA, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, in the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.

LEOPOLD BLOOM, Huntingdon, Pa, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, Confectionery, Huntingdon.

Z. YENTER, Dealer in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon, Pa.

SIMON COHN, Coffee Run, Dealer in Dress Goods, Groceries, Wood and Willow Ware.

J. B. SHONTZ & BRO., Marklesburg, Dealers in Ready Made Clothing, Jewelry, &c.

SIMPSON, ARMITAGE & CO., Dealers in Books and Stationery, Huntingdon, Pa.

DONNELL & KLINE,
PHOTOGRAPHERS, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. WM. BREWSTER, Huntingdon.
[Cures by Electropathy.]

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

HENRY M'MANIGALL, Proprietor of Livery stable, Washington street, Huntingdon.

B. M. GREENE, Dealer in Music, musical Instruments, Sewing Machines, Huntingdon.

S. SHOEMAKER, Agent for the Magic Star Liniment, Huntingdon, Pa.

A. P. BRUMBAUGH, Agent for the Victor Cane Mill, &c., James Creek, Hunt. co., Pa

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

BILL POSTER.

The undersigned offers his services to business men and others desiring circulars distributed or handbills posted. He can be seen at the GLOBE office.

Huntingdon, Aug. 16, 1865. JOHN KOPLIN.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

Mercantile Pollock's Philadelphia College

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.
Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania.
Located on the N. W. Corner of 7th and Chestnut sts. (701) (701)

Designed exclusively to impart a thorough and
PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION.

All classes of persons require such an education. Those possessing means, need it in conducting *their own* business Those without means need it in obtaining and creditably filling lucrative positions in the *employ of others.*

The course of instruction and practice is arranged so as to fully meet the diversified wants of every department of
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TRADE,
as comprehended or embraced under the three general divisions of industry: Agriculture, Manufacture and Commerce.

Each student is instructed individually in both theory and practice of Book Keeping, according to the most approved and labor saving methods. Business Penmanship, Calculations and all the collateral branches of a complete course of business education; and upon passing a satisfactory examination is awarded, by authority of law, a diploma, under the corporate seal of the college.

Students are received at any time. And it is believed that a practical experience of over TWENTY YEARS will be considered by the public an ample guarantee of the practical character of the course and efficiency of the instruction.

All further information desired can be obtained at the college, or by addressing the Principal for a circular by mail.

☞A liberal discount is allowed to wounded and honorably discharged soldiers. The college is open day and evening.

T. H. POLLOCK, Att'y-at-Law,
jy12,1865 Principal.

. LADIES' FANCY FURS,
AT
JOHN FAREIRA'S
OLD ESTABLISHED
Fur Manufactory
718 ARCH Street, above Seventh,
PHILADELPHIA.

I have now in store of my own Importation and Manufacture, one of the LARGEST and most BEAUTIFUL selections of
Fancy Furs,
for LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR, in the City. Also, a fine assortment of Gent's Fur Gloves and Collars.

I am enabled to dispose of my goods at very REASONABLE PRICES and I would therefore solicit a call from my friends of Huntingdon county and vicinity.

☞Remember the Name, Number and Street! JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH Street, above 7th, South side,
PHILADELPHIA.
☞I HAVE NO PARTNER, NOR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PENNSYLVANIA
PAINT AND COLOR WORKS.
Liberty White Lead!
Liberty White Lead!
TRY IT! TRY IT!

Warranted to cover more surface, for same weight, than any other Buy the best, it is the cheapest.

TRY IT! TRY IT!

Liberty Lead is whiter than any other.
Liberty Lead covers better than any other.
Liberty Lead wears longer than any other.
Liberty Lead is more economical than any other.
Liberty Lead is more free from impurities and is Warranted to do more and better work, at a given cost, than any other.

Buy the Best, it is the Cheapest.

Manufactured and warranted by
ZIEGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers,
137 *North Third Street, Philada.*

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ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS,

Are not only unexcelled, but they are absolutely *unequalled* by any other Reed Instrument in the country.—Designed expressly for Churches and schools, they are found to be equally well adapted to the parlor and drawing room.

For sale only by E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 North SEVENTH street, Philad'phia.
☞Also, BRADBURY'S PIANOS, and a complete assortment of the PERFECT MELODEON. a17-1y

DOBBINS'
ELECTRIC SOAP,

SAVES LABOR,
SAVES TIME,
SAVES MONEY,
SAVES CLOTHES,
SAVES SOAP,
AND SAVES WOMEN,

It's the Soap for Every Family.

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers throughout city and country. Manufactured only by

J. B. DOBBINS & CO.,
107 South Fifth street, below Chesnut,
jan3-10t PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES H. ELDREDGE. GEO. P. ELDREDGE.

ELDREDGE & BRO.,
Publishers, Stationers, Booksellers,
No. 17 and 19 South Sixth Street,
(Above Chestnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

Particular attention paid to the country trade.

Always on hand a large supply of Letter, Cap, Note Bill, and Wrapping Paper; Envelopes; School and Miscellaneous Books; Pens, Ink, Slates, Mucilage, Photograph Albums, Paper Bags, &c., &c., &c.

Liberal terms to cash customers. aug23,'65-1y

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!!
JOSEPH L. POULTON,
Strawberry Alley, near Third Street,
HARRISBURG,

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened for their use his new and elegantly fitted up Billiard Room. It contains
FOUR NEW TABLES OF SHARP'S MANUFACTURE,
superior to any now in the city.

This Billiard Room challenges comparison with any room in the State, west of Philadelphia.

$1,500 PER YEAR—We want Agents everywhere to sell our, improved $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The only machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Backleder.* All other cheap machines are *infringements* and the seller or user are *liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment.* Circulars free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine, or at No. 823 Broadway, New York; No. 295 Carter street, Philadelphia, Pa; No. 14 Lombard's Block, Chicago, Ill.; No. 170 West Fourth st., Cincinnati, O.; or No. 8 Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo N. Y. de30-1y

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PROF. J. H. M'ENTYRE'S GREAT REMEDY,
THE
INDIAN COMPOUND
Internal and External Medicine,
WILL CURE:

☞Diarrhœa, Bloody Flux in one day,
☞Headache and Earache in three minutes.
☞Toothache in one minute.
☞Neuralgia in five minutes,
☞Sprains in twenty minutes,
☞Sore Throat in ten minutes,
☞Cholic and Cramp in five minutes,
☞Rheumatism in one day,
☞Pain in the Back or Side in ten minutes,
☞Bad Coughs or Colds in one day,
☞Fever and Ague in one day.
☞Cures Deafness, Asthma, Piles,
☞Bronchitis Affections, Dyspepsia,
☞Inflammation of the Kidneys, Erysipelas,
☞Liver Complaint and Palpitation of the Heart.

Keep it in your Families—Sickness comes when least expected.

I propose to check and effectually dispute more ache and pain, and to accomplish more perfect equilibrium of all the circulating fluids in the human system, than can be effected by any other, or all other methods of medical aid in the same space of time.

THIS POPULAR REMEDY is fast coming into use, for the fact that I cure, free of charge, all those complaints whenever there is an opportunity to do so. As soon as it is applied it almost miraculously kills the pain. I do not ask you to buy before you are certain of its efficiency. If you have an aching pain, it is warranted to do all it purports on the label; otherwise the money will be refunded.

I do not propose to cure *every* disease—only a class named by my directions. My liniment operates on chemical and electric principles, and is therefore applicable, to the cure or natural restorative of all organic derangement arising from an improper circulation of the nerve vital fluids.

Prof. J. H. McEntyre's INDIAN COMPOUND acts directly on the absorbents, reducing glandular and other swellings in incredible short time, *without any possible danger from its use* under any possible circumstances.

This is an internal and external medicine—composed of roots, herbs and barks, such as our forefathers used—There is a bountiful supply on earth to cure all complaints if we only know what they were.

This has been a great study with the Medical Faculty for many years, to find out the kinds best adapted to the above complaints—how to put them together, and what proportions to use.

J. H. McENTYRE,
Proprietor, Reading, Pa.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Huntingdon, Pa., Sept. 6, 1865.

McENTYRE'S
DANDELION PILLS,

For all diseases arising from one cause, viz: Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Catarrh in the Head, Weak and disordered Stomach, such as Indigestion, Sick Headache, Giddiness of the Head, Weakness of Sight, Windy Ailments, Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains, Pains in the Back or Side, Nervous Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Impurity of the Blood, Blotches or Eruptions of the Body, Gravel, Worms, &c., &c. Sold at 25 cents per box.

McENTYRE'S
INDIAN VEGETABLE
WORM DESTROYER!

This infallible medicine is warranted to expel worms in all cases and may be given to children at all ages, as they are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless.

☞Can be had at Lewis' Book store, Huntingdon, Pa,

DR. VENARD'S
STAR MAGIC LINIMENT
CURES
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
TOOTHACHE,
HEADACHE,
DIPTHERIA, or SORE THROAT,
CRAMPS, or
PAINS IN THE STOMACH,
SPRAINS,
and DIARRHŒA.

SOLE AGENT,
SAMUEL H. SHOEMAKER,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Price Fifty Cents.
Price One Dollar.

☞Agents Wanted to sell the above throughout the Country.

Huntingdon, Oct. 25, 1865

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SEWING MACHINES.

B. M. GREENE has just opened his Music store, one door west of W. Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and CHARLES'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Flfes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censer, Golden Trio, &c., &c.

SHEET MUSIC—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing can order, and have sent them by mail.

Also GROVER & BAKER'S Celebrated SEWING MACHINES—the only machine that, in addition to every kind of sewing, embroiders perfectly; sewing Silk and Cotton of all kinds and colors for machines.

Persons buying Sewing Machines fully instructed in the use of them.

☞Pianos and Organs Warranted for five years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments or Machines sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
One door west of Lewis' Book Store
ac27

GET THE BEST!

INVENTORS, MECHANICS, MANUFACTURERS.

1866! 1866! 1866!

The best paper in the United States for Mechanics, Inventors, and Manufacturers, is the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. It is the largest in size, and has by far the widest circulation of any arts paper of its class in this country. It is published weekly. Each number contains sixteen pages, with numerous illustrations. The numbers for a year make two volumes of 416 pages each. It also contains a full account of all the principal inventions and discoveries of the day. Also, valuable illustrated articles upon tools and machinery used in workshops, manufactories, steam and mechanical engineering, woolen, cotton, chemical, petroleum, and all other manufacturing and producing interests. Also, fire arms, war implements, ordnance, war vessels, railway machinery, electric, chemical, and mathematical apparatus, wood and lumber machinery, hydraulics, oil and water pumps, waterwheels, etc.; household, horticultural, and farm implements—this latter department being very full and of great value to Farmers and Gardeners. Articles embracing every department of popular science, which every body can understand and which every body likes to read.

Also, reports of scientific societies, home and abroad; patent law decisions and discussions, practical recipes, &c. It also contains an official list of all the patent claims, a special feature of great value to inventors and owners of patents.

The publishers also act as agents for procuring patents for new inventions.

A new Volume of the Scientific American commences January 1.

TERMS.—$3 per year; $1.50 for six months. Ten copies for one year, $25. Specimen copies sent free.

Address
MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park Row, New York city.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at S. S. SMITH'S

DRESS BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS, of the latest styles, Belt Ribbon and Buckles, Hosiery, Gloves, Edgings, Frillings, &c., at S. E. HENRY & CO.

LOVERING'S AND SUNLIGHT Syrup, New Orleans, Porto Rico Molasses, Coffee, Sugars, Teas, &c. at S. E. HENRY & CO.

The Globe.
HUNTINGDON, PA.

[By request.]

DISSOLVE THE UNION.

BY GEO. W. CUTTER.

When Henry Clay was asked when he would be in favor of a dissolution of the Union, he answered "Never, never, never!"

You ask me when I'd rend the scroll
Our father's names are written o'er,
When I would see our flag unroll
Its mingled stars and stripes no more:
When with a worse than felon's hand,
Or felon's counsels, I would sever
The Union of this glorious land—
I answer: "Never, never, never!"

When ye can find in lawless might,
Where carnage trends its crimson way,
Where burning cities gild the night,
Where cannon smoke obscures the day;
In towns deserted, fields of ground
Abandoned by the faithful plow,
Security, hope, peace profound,
The blessings Heaven vouchsafed you now.

Then, think ye I would brook to see
The emblem we have loved so long
Borne, piecemeal, o'er the distant sea,
Torn, trampled, by a frenzied throng:
Divided, measured, parcelled out,
Tamely surrendered up forever
To gratify a lawless rout
Of traitors—"Never, never, never!"

On yonder lone and lovely steep,
The sculptor's art, the builder's power,
A land-mark o'er the soldier's sleep
Have reared a lofty funeral tower:
There it will stand until the river
That rolls beneath shall cease to flow,
Ay, till that hill shall quiver
With nature's last convulsive throe.

Upon that column's marble base,
Its shaft that soars into the sky,
There still is room enough to trace
The list of millions yet to die,
And I would cover all its height
And breadth, before the hour of shame,
Till space should fail whereon to write
Even the initials of a name.

Nay, I would haste to swell the ranks,
Direct the fire, or lead the way,
While battle swept the rifted ranks,
And bore the serried files away—
Fall bleeding in the doubtful strife,
Beneath the motto of my sires,
And draw my latest breath of life,
Before that Union flag expires.

Dissolve the Union! Nay, remove
The last asylum that is known
Where patriots find a brother's love,
And truth may shelter from a throne!
Give up our hopes of high renown,
The legacy our fathers filled,
Tear our victorious eagle down,
Before their mission is fulfilled!

Dissolve the Union! while the earth
Has yet a tyrant to be slain?
As well repress the lightning's birth,
Or stop the heavings of the main!
Dissolve the Union! God of Heaven!
We know too well how much it cost—
A million bosoms shall be riven
Before the golden link is lost!

[For the Globe.]

Our Trip to Washington.

We shall try to write a few lines for the readers of your excellent paper. Christmas morning coming on the 25th of December (as it always does) was a bright clear morning, with snow about six inches in depth. Every person was on the move, both old and young, preparing for a merry sleigh ride. As it was the first opportunity that had presented itself this season for sleighing, we and our better half enjoyed ourselves of a merry ride, and on that morning found ourselves in Mt. Union, a station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the terminus of the Aughwick valley, ready for the morning eastward train. The train arrived at 9:53 A. M., crowded with passengers that had taken the advantage of the excursion tickets that had been issued by that Company for the holidays. We traveled to Harrisburg, the Capital of our State. Here were trains ready to leave for Baltimore, Cumberland Valley, and other points. We took the train for Baltimore. On leaving Harrisburg we crossed the Susquehanna river which was frozen over with ice, thence down the river on the Northern Central Railroad, arrived at Baltimore at 6 o'clock P. M.; the evening had become very foggy, and consequently we were deprived of the privilege of seeing much of the city. We rode through the city on an omnibus to the next depot, and arrived just in time for the train for Washington; arrived in that city at 8 o'clock P. M. It is not necessary to state that this city is the Capital of the United States, for all are aware of that fact. We put up for the night at a private house with an acquaintance of ours. Next morning (Tuesday 26th) was a very foggy, gloomy morning and raining; the snow had all disappeared, and the streets were in a wretched condition, more easily realized than described by taking a walk on them. We procured a man to travel with us for a guide (as we were anxious to see all we could,) to conduct us through the Capitol; it is situated quite on an eminence, a little east from the centre of the city, and can be seen from all points of the city. It is constructed of huge cut and polished marble. We entered it after taking an observation of it on the outside, and traveled through its different departments, Congress Hall and Senate chambers, &c. Next we entered the Patent Office department; at first we thought of taking a glance at all the different models placed there for inspection and preservation, but we finally concluded we had better move on not knowing when the end might come, so by and by we got round to where we had entered it, well convinced that it would be no small task to examine all the models placed there. We passed on to the Congress garden, or green house, (as it is sometimes called;) this building is constructed of glass, and is situated a few hundred yards west from the Capitol; it is surrounded by a beautiful green Park. In it are beautiful and rare flowers and shrubbery of every description, not of our own country, only, but of all other countries upon the face of the earth. After we left this grand scenery we took a street car (which by the by is not a bad institution to ride in) and rode to the Smithsonian Institute. This building is situated about half a mile south from the Capitol, and is built of Granite. In it we beheld things innumerable, both great and small. The lion of the forest, as well as the feathered tribe. The fishes of the sea, and serpents and every living creeping thing, even so small that they could scarcely be seen with the naked eye, and all rare productions of the earth. Part of the building had been burnt out sometime ago, but is being repaired again. This Institute is a curiosity to the world. Night coming on we left for our lodgings. Thus ends our first day's ramble.

Wednesday 27th. The fog had disappeared and we for the first time had a view of the city and the country around it. We got on a street car and rode up the Pennsylvania Avenue which runs in a western direction from the Capitol to the Treasury department, about one mile distant; here we stopped in front of this department. Here we have a fine view of Pennsylvania Avenue and the Capitol at the east end of it, also of the Potomac River, and the vessels sailing on it, and the long bridge on which the cars cross over into Virginia, on to Richmond. On the north east corner, opposite this building, we have the Post Office department, which is a superb building, constructed of polished marble. On the west side we have the President's Mansion, a beautiful white house surrounded by a Park. We were politely shown through it by the steward, he told us the President could not be seen at that time, but that he would have a levee on New Year's evening, when all would have an opportunity of seeing him, and conversing with him. We took a ramble through his Park, came to the place where Sickles killed Keys. Here, getting somewhat fatigued, we took a street car up to Georgetown; this place seems but a continuation of Washington city westward, and is quite a business place, and is more densely built with brick houses than the former place. Vessels come up to this place generally shipping coal from it. After travelling over town till our curiosities were fully satisfied, we took a street car for the city, and came to Seventh street which runs at right angles to the Pennsylvania Avenue, midway between the Capitol and the Treasury department; travelled up that street till we came opposite the Government printing establishment, which is about one mile north of the Capitol. Here we were conducted through the different departments of the establishment. In the first story the pressing is done. The second story is occupied by the compositors, the third story by book binders and folders, and the fourth story is a kind of warehouse, or depository. The folding and pressing is all done by machinery, principally worked by females. This establishment prints exclusively for Uncle Sam. Feeling convinced that things were done in style here, we concluded to leave, and return to our lodgings. Thus ends our second day's ramble.

Thursday morning 28th. Being quite a pleasant and clear morning we proceeded to the market house which is near the center of the city, where every thing imaginable is for sale. From thence we took a ride on the street car to the Navy Yard, which is situated about one mile southeast from the Capitol, on the north branch of the Potomac. Here we saw a great many *hard things*, such as cannons, mortars, balls, shells, monitors and machineries of every description pertaining to iron and castings. There are a great many men employed in this department; the place appears as though an enemy might not meet with a very kind reception in that quarter. We were treated with the greatest civility in that place, (as well as all the others,) except by one man, that I suppose thought we were an enemy, or spies, prying into Uncle Sam's power, who ordered us from that point; we presumed he only wanted to show his authority, therefore paid very little attention to him and passed on, minding our own business and leaving him to mind his. From thence we walked to the foot of seventh street (which is at the landing of the boats,) got on a steam ferry boat and took a trip down the river to Alexandria which is about nine miles distant from Washington, on the opposite side of the river; arrived there in a short time. Took a walk up street, were shown the house where the gallant Ellsworth was killed, passed to the soldier's Cemetery, which is about one mile distant from this city westward. We could not enter that spot but with the deepest solemnity, thanking God for the preservation of our country, and feeling grateful to those that lay beneath that sod. We took a ramble through the cemetery. There are 3,579 buried in that enclosure. The government has men employed to take care of the grounds and to beautify it with shrubbery, &c. The graves are all in straight lines, well headed, inscribed and numbered. At each corner of the enclosure is a neat little building prepared with seats. In the center is a monument raised in honor of three men that lost their lives in pursuit of the assassins of our beloved President ABRAHAM LINCOLN. At the entrance of the ground, or near it, is a neatly constructed building made of small pine poles from bottom to top, by our soldiers, which is quite a curiosity, showing that we had geniuses in our army as well as soldiers. We returned to the wharf bringing with us a few seeds of some of the shrubbery growing in that place, (which our better half plucked,) as a memento. Got on the steam boat for Washington, and as we passed up the river, we beheld *the place where the conspirators* of the assassination of the President were executed, also Arlington Heights, Lee's residence, Fort Ripple, Green Heights, Freedman's village, Ft. Lyon, Fort Cochran, and a great many other places not less in note. We also had a full view of the Arsenal and Penitentiary. A part of the Arsenal had been blown up a few days ago, killing about twenty men. We landed at foot of seventh street, took a ride on a street car to Baltimore depot, thence to our lodgings. Thus ends our third day's ramble.

Friday morning 29th. Bright, clear morning, and as pleasant as in May. This morning we find ourselves at the depot at 6:20, homeward bound, entered the cars, and arrived at Baltimore at 8 o'clock A. M., rode across the city to the Northern Central depot in buss, entered the cars there and arrived at Harrisburg at 1 o'clock P. M., entered the Pennsylvania railroad cars, and arrived at Mount Union at 6 o'clock, the place of our destination by railroad, took the Mt. Union and Chambersburg stage, arrived at Orbisonia at 9 o'clock P. M., the place of our destination.

We were very much delighted with our trip and return our thanks to the people in general, and especially to Mr. D. Shearman and D. B. Houck, of Washington city, for their kind regards to us and our better half. We were much pleased with the people of Washington; they appeared very plain and unassuming, minding their own business, and not *stricken with half as much poverty pride as some of the citizens of more obscure localities.* The country about the city and Alexandria, is very much devastated by the late war. The land generally is not of the first quality, sandy loam. The land between Washington and Baltimore is of an inferior quality, low and spouty. From Baltimore to York is some excellent limestone land, as good as any in the Keystone State. From York to Mt Union somewhat hilly and broken, mountains intercepting.

When we reflect on what we have seen we feel amazed and astonished at the ingenuity and power that our nation has arrived to, in the short period of ninety years, having passed through the ordeal of fire and blood, and hath established herself one of the first nations of the earth, second to none in the world JOHN B. SHENEFELT.

Aughwick Creek, Dec. 30, 1865.

☞A placard in the window of a patent medicine vender in the Rue St. Honore, Paris, reads as follows: "The public are requested not to mistake this shop for that of another quack just opposite."

THE GLOBE
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such

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CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

ADAM'S FALL.—A favorite temperance lecturer down South used to relate the following anecdote to illustrate the influence of a bad example to the formation of habits, ruinous in their effect:

Adam and Mary his wife, who lived in the old States, were very good members of the church, good sort of folks, any way, quite industrious and thriving in the world and Mary thought much of a good glass of toddy.

Whenever the minister called to make Mary a visit, which was often, she contrived to have a glass of good toddy made, and the minister never refused to imbibe. After a while Adam got to following the example of the minister to such an extent that he became a drunkard—drank up everything he had, and all he could get.—Mary and Adam became very poor in consequence of his following the minister's example so closely; but the good minister continued still to get his glass of toddy. One day he called in and told Mary he was going away for a week—should return on Friday—and handed her a book containing the catechism, and told her when he returned he should expect her to answer the questions. Mary said yes, and laid away the book carefully.—But Mary, like a good many others, forgot it until the very Friday that the good minister was to return.

'What shall I do?' said she, 'the minister is to be here to day, and I haven't looked in the book he gave me! How can I answer the questions?'

'I can tell you,' said Adam, 'give me a quarter, and let me go over to Sam Smith's and get some good rum, and you can answer him with some toddy.'

Mary took the advice, gave Adam a quarter and a jug, and off he started. After getting his jug filled, and on his way back, Adam concluded to taste the rum. One taste followed the other, until he stumbled over a pile of rocks and broke the jug and lost all the rum. Adam staggered home.

As soon as he got into the house Mary asked very anxiously for the jug of rum. Poor Adam managed to stammer out that he stumbled over a pile of rocks, broke the jug, and spilt the rum.

Mary was in a fix—Adam drunk—the minister coming—the rum gone—and the questions unlearned. But here comes the minister! It wont do for the man of God to see Adam drunk, so she for want of a better place to hide him sent him under the bed.—By the time he was fairly under, in came the minister. After sitting a few moments, he asked Mary if she could answer the question, How did Adam fall?

Mary turned her head first one way and then the other, and finally said:

'He fell over a pile of rocks.'

It was now the minister's turn to look blank but he ventured another question: 'Where did he hide himself after the fall?'

Mary looked at the minister, then at the bed, but finally she spoke out with

'Under the bed, sir! There, Adam, you may come out; he knows all about it.' The good minister retired—not even waiting for his glass of toddy.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.—Fifty one years ago from Monday last, the 8th, the battle of New Orleans was fought, after a hard and successful contest under Gen. Jackson. The Crescent city was really saved on the evening of December 23, 1814, as the enemy were made over cautious by Jackson's movements. 'Old Hickory' fell back to a canal four miles from the city, where his famous line was constructed, and he provided against attacks from other directions. On January 1, 1815, an attack in the evening was made, principally with artillery. The result was successful, owing to the skillful manner in which General Jackson managed the resources at his command, and to the enthusiasm with which he had inspired his brave but mostly inexperienced troops. He was reinforced by the arrival of 2,250 Kentucky militia; but they were mostly unarmed, the arms that had been ordered from Pittsburgh to New Orleans having failed to reach the latter place. The English were reinforced by 14,000 effective men on January 6th. On the 8th inst. the decisive battle was fought and ended in another victory for American arms and heroism over the British, who lost 2,000 men in killed, wounded and missing, and the Americans only 7 killed and 6 wounded.

☞The story of the endeavor to tamper with the loyalty of the Irish soldier during Smith O'Brien's rebellion, is very characteristic of the Irish soldier in general.

"Surely, if you saw Shane, or any of your friends in our ranks, you would not fire at them?"

"Be dad," was the answer, "if the next man was my own mother, I'd shoot him if I got the order."

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 17, 1866.

STATE TREASURER'S REPORT.—We publish the annual report of the State Treasurer, in which he presents some important items for the consideration of the members of the Legislature, tending to the reduction of the State debt. The Treasurer congratulates the people of the State upon the prosperous condition of the Commonwealth. He recommends the passage of an act taxing the capital stock of national banks. He alleges that by placing themselves under the National banking laws, they have escaped the larger portion of the increased taxation that all other trades and occupations have been subjected to on account of the war; their taxes are less now than they were before the war. He says that the receipts for the coming year are expected to reach $5,426,000 and our expenditures, the sum of $3,523,000. By levying a tax of one per cent. on the capital of banks, and the exercise of proper diligence in collecting our taxes on corporations, licenses, &c., the receipts can readily be made to reach $6,000,000; while the expenditures, with the least possible effort, can be reduced to $3,300,000. Other items of interest will be found in the report, and it is to be hoped the subjects that he discusses will receive the early attention of the Legislature.

Answers Wanted.

In his reply to the speech of Mr. Stevens, Mr. Raymond asked that if secession was a State right, as argued by Mr. Stevens, and the South in the late rebellion did actually go out of the Union, what became of the loyal men of the South? What were Andrew Johnson, Horace Maynard, Parson Brownlow, Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, and others. In Tennessee the national authority was never entirely suspended, treason was fought down by the people, and the great body of the people never really severed their relations to the government. They have never lost their loyalty, and have a right to know why they have forfeited their citizenship. They were faithful to the government, and have therefore a right to participate in its control. All their Senators and members can take the test oath that they have not aided the rebellion, while some of them can show honorable scars earned while battling for the Union. And yet these men are told by our representative that their State is not now in the Union; that its secession was perfectly right, and that its existense is not known to Congress! If that is so, Andrew Johnson has no right to day to be in the White House. If that is so, every State today can secede, and will only be availing itself of its legal right in leaving the Union; but who among the people can endorse such a doctrine, after thousands of millions of dollars have been spent and hundreds of thousands of lives of the best and bravest of our young men been given to fight it down as a treasonable heresy hatched by Calhoun, and fought for by Davis and Lee.—*Lancaster Inquirer.*

For Governor—Hon. John Scott.

SHADE GAP, January 13, 1866.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I notice in your issue of this week that a correspondent from Barree township, signing himself "Upper End," urges John Scott, Esq., of your town, for the next Governor. I was delighted when I read the article, and it does credit to the head and heart of him who penned it. "Upper End" is certainly a man of taste, and I second his motion with all my heart. It is unnecessary for me to say anything about the good qualities of Mr. Scott, for Upper End has said all that is necessary.

Huntingdon county has good men, able men, and men of no ordinary degree of talent, but her citizens are so indolent and careless of her interests, that she is generally left out in the cold, when the loaves and fishes are to be distributed. It is high time for the people of this county to be looking to her laurels. With some of the best talent in the country, she is too frequently *mis* represented by men of little or no talent whatever. Such men as Jno. Scott are laid on the shelf when we are to be represented abroad. What is the reason? Is it because we want the people of the State to believe that we have no talent in our midst; or is it because John Scott and a host of others are too honest to be trusted with the interests of the people. Let such a fallacy be thrown aside now and forever,—let us take the highest order of men for the most important positions, and show that we have ability, integrity and worth in our midst.

As a Governor, John Scott would do honor to the position. No reasonable man can doubt it. He stands a head and shoulders above many who seek the position. His claims should be urged by his friends, and his ability should not be overlooked by those who know him abroad. I earnestly hope John Scott may be brought prominently before the State Convention, and his nomination for the position secured.

INEZ

STATE FINANCES.

Annual Report of the State Treasurer, For the Year 1865.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN—In presenting his Annual Report, the State Treasurer congratulates the people of *Pennsylvania*, through their representatives, upon the prosperous condition of the finances of the Commonwealth. It should be a source of pride to every Pennsylvanian to learn that, notwithstanding the extraordinary expenditures to which we have been subjected, during the last five years, in consequence of the rebellion, reaching the large amount of $4,028,627 21, (in addition to what has been refunded by the General Government,) we are, on the termination of the current fiscal year, financially in a better condition, by the sum of $2,560,173 72, than we were on the 30th day of November, 1860. By a statement hereto appended, it will be seen that during that time we have *reduced* our public debt $402,938 66, while our assets have increased $2,067,235 06. These facts demonstrate the immense resources of the State, and cannot fail to give increased confidence to the holders of her obligations. During the last five years, at least three hundred thousand of her citizens have been called away from the peaceful pursuits of life. Millions of her treasure have been contributed, publicly and privately, to sustain her gallant sons while battling for the great cause of freedom, and yet she stands to day with an overflowing treasury, and with every just demand upon her paid.

The receipts of the last year exceed those of 1864 by $1,486,676 65, the larger portion of which has been derived from taxes on corporation stock, tonnage, real estate, loans, income, collateral inheritance, foreign insurance companies and charters. The only sources showing a decline are the proceeds from patenting lands and the tax on banks.

The income for the latter source fell off during the year, in tax on dividends, $205,911 39; in tax on capital stock, $75,507 05, making in all $281,-431 44, and has now almost entirely ceased. This diminution has been caused by the banks having ceased to *operate as State institutions*, and accepting charters under the National banking system. As these corporations are still located in our midst, and derive all their profits from their business relations with our people, it will be admitted by all that they should be required to bear their proportion of the public burdens. There is no valid reason why a business which is always profitable, when properly conducted, should be exempted from the taxation which is imposed upon every other pursuit of life.—I recommend, therefore, the passage of an act taxing the capital stock of National banks, to be collected early in the year, as the only method by which we can now get, which we failed to demand a year ago. Of right to impose this tax I have not a single doubt; but even it it were an open question, I feel confident that there is patriotism enough among the owners of these institutions to induce them readily to bear their just proportion of the expenses of a contest which, if it had terminated adversely, would have left them with *little or no* capital to tax. On inquiring of the controller of the currency, I learn that the National banks of Pennsylvania have a capital of $46,943,190. A tax of one per cent, on this amount would, no doubt, be cheerfully paid by them, provided they were exempt by law from *local* taxation.

There is no foundation for the cry that these institutions are already too heavily taxed by the General Government, for, in fact, these State banks, by placing themselves under the National banking laws, have *escaped* the larger portion of the increased taxation that all other trades and occupations have been subjected to on account of the war. An exhibit of the relative amount of taxes paid under each system, is herewith appended, from which it will be seen that the taxes of these *institutions are in reality, less now* than they were before the war.

I respectfully call your attention to the very small amount of revenue realized from tax on railroad and canals, representing in value, in 1864, almost $250,000,000. The whole income from them in 1865, was $632,562 10, or about one-fourth of one per cent, on the value. In this the tax on tonnage is *not* included, for it is difficult to determine whether this was intended as a tax on the *corporation* or on *production*. If it was designed for the former, it should be forthwith amended or repealed, because of the inability of the Auditor General to ascertain what amount of tax is due the State, and on account of the unequal manner in which it operates upon the different companies, which it was intended to reach. For example:

The Pennsylvania railroad company with an income which, in 1864, amounted to nearly $15,000,000, pays for 1865 a tax of $51,365 13; while the Reading railroad company, with an income of $9,250,000, during the same period, $89,232,77. The Lackawanna and Bloomsburg railroad company, with an income of $700,000, pay $16 383 93. The Erie and North East, with an income of only $500,000, pay $14,754 43; and the Atlantic and Great Western, with its immense capital and traffic, paid the insignificant sum of $6,031-57.

It cannot be ascertained *at present*, what the gross receipts of the different railroad and transportation companies will amount to for the past year; but they will most probably reach the sum of $60,000,000. A tax of three-fourths of one per cent on these gross receipts would yield as much income, and would be far more *equal in* its operation than what is now known as the tonnage tax. This change in the manner of assessment would double the taxes of some of our large corporations, but it would proportionately reduce the amount now paid by others, who are unfairly dealt with by the present system.

By a law approved April 30, 1864, the treasurers of corporations are required to deduct the three mill tax when paying the interest on their bonds, and pay the same over to the State Treasurer. This law, thus far operates very advantageous, yielding in 1865 an excess of $150,000 over the previous year. But it is still imperfect, and ought to be amended. A tax of three mills on the principal of a six per cent bond is the same as a tax of five per cent on the interest.

I recommend that the law be so amended as to require a tax of five per cent to be paid on the interest accruing on all bonds. This will make a five, six or seven per cent bond bear equal burdens. The corporation should be required to make its return to the Auditor General, instead of the State Treasurer, and have its accounts settled in the usual manner, with a severe penalty for non-compliance. This tax, if properly regulated, will become one of the most reliable sources of income to the State Treasury, and should receive the early and careful consideration of the Legislature.

Some method should be adopted by which the officers of the State can learn the whereabouts of the officers of foreign corporations liable to taxation under our laws. As the law is now enforced, but a small proportion of these institutions pay any tax into the Treasury. If all corporations, both foreign and domestic, were required to keep a complete record of the names of their officers, place of business, &c., with the Auditor General, it would greatly facilitate the collection of taxes due from them to the State.

Our license laws require amendment. Nine-tenths of the theaters pay no license at all, and in the city of Philadelphia, alone, nearly three thousand persons, liable under the laws, annually fail to take out licenses as venders of merchandize. This is from no fault of the county officers, but arises from the fact that these people are allowed to appeal from the decision of the mercantile appraiser to an alderman, and from the judgment of the alderman to the county court. The result is that the year for which they are required to pay a license generally expires before the case can be reached. I suggest that licenses be collected in the same manner as other taxes. The law requiring corporations to pay a *bounty* for their charters, should be so amended as to compel the first payment to be made immediately upon the organization of the company. Had this been the law during the past year, the State would have received an income of $150,000 more than she derived from this source, most of which will now be lost.

By the estimate, hereto annexed, of our receipts and expenditures for the coming years, it will be seen that our receipts are expected to reach the sum of 5,426,000, and our expenditures, during the same period, the sum of $3,523,000. By levying a tax of one per cent on the capital of banks, and the exercise of proper diligence in collecting our taxes on corporations, licenses, &c., the receipts can really be made to reach $6,000,000; while the expenditures, with the least possible effort, can be reduced to $3,300,000. Under these circumstances, it is worthy of serious inquiry whether the finances of the State are not in a condition to dispense altogether with the *tax on real estate*, leaving it to be taxed only for county and township purposes. It should be the endeavor of the State, as far as possible, to collect her revenue from sources that cannot be reached by counties and towns. At the time of creating the last war loan the first thing seized upon for its repayment was real estate; and now, that the war is over, why should it not be the first to receive the benefits of peace? From all parts of the country we hear the cry of *high rents*; and much necessity for this advance arises from the highest local taxation rendered *necessary to liquidate* debts incurred by counties and towns to pay bounties for the war.

Presuming that our receipts will be	$5,426,000 00
Our expenses	3,3000,000 00
There would be a balance	2,126,000 00
From which deduct tax on real estate	1,600,000 00
Leaving a balance	526,000 00

We will still have a balance in the Treasury of $526,000 over and above all necessary expenditures. If we add to this a tax on banks, of $470,000, it will give us $996,000—nearly a million of dollars to be appropriated to the redemption of the public debt. From this statement, it seems clear to me that we could get along without levying one dollar of tax on the real estate of the Commonwealth. We can, at least, suspend its collection for a year or two, until we have tried the experiment. All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer

☞The Democratic press of this State is just now showing its detestation of "political preachers," by publishing in extenso the pro-slavery harangue of Rev. John Chambers of Philadelphia, a man not only in favor of slavery, but also of allowing only rich men to have seats in the Legislature. We notice that a few of the journals are wise enough to keep it hid and censure Mr. Chambers for making a political preacher of himself. We are pleased to see the address made so public. If we had room or the inclination we would also publish it, but we feel sure it would be a stink in candid men's nostrils.

☞A Soldiers, and Sailors' National Convention is called to meet in Washington on the 22d inst., for the purpose of urging Congress to pass measures relating to equalization of bounties, and to promote the mutual welfare of the soldiers and sailors. All leagues and soldiers' organizations have been requested to send delegates.

THE Treasury Department is preparing plates for a new issue of fractional currency, of fifty, twenty-five and ten cents. The design will be entirely original, and the notes will be nearly oval in form.

☞Wm. H. Kemble was re-elected State Treasurer in Convention of both Houses on Wednesday last. Kemble 61—Kreiter 31.

HON. George Bancroft has been definitely selected to deliver the eulogy on Lincoln on the 12th of February next

JEFF. DAVIS.

Why he is held in Confinement, and why he has not been Tried.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The President to-day transmitted to the Senate a message in reply to a resolution calling upon him to inform that body upon what charges Jeff. Davis is confined and why he is not brought to trial.

The President encloses reports from the Secretary of War and Attorney General, and at the same time invites the attention of the Senate to that portion of his annual message which refers to Congress the question connected with the holding of Circuit Courts of the United States within the districts where their authority has been intercepted:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 4, 1866.

SIR: In reply to the annexed Senate resolutions, passed December 21, 1865, referred to me by you for report, I have the honor to state—First. That Jefferson Davis was captured by United States troops in the State of Georgia, on or about the tenth day of May, 1865, and by order of this Department has been and now is confined in Fortress Monroe, to abide such action as may be taken by the proper authorities of the United States Government.

Second. That he has not been arraigned upon any indictment or formal charge of crime, but has been indicted for the crime of high treason by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, which indictment is now pending in the Supreme Court of the said District. He is also charged with the crime of inciting the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and with the murder of Union prisoners of war, by starvation and other barbarous and cruel treatment towards them.

Third. The President deeming it expedient that Jefferson Davis should first be put upon his trial before a competent court and jury for the crime of treason, he was advised by the law officer of the Government that the most proper place for such trial was in the State of Virginia. That State is within the judicial circuit assigned to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who has held no court there since the apprehension of Davis, and who declines for an indefinite period to hold any court there.

The matters above stated are, so far as I am informed, the reasons for holding Jefferson Davis in confinement, and why he has not been put upon trial.

Fourth. Beside Jefferson Davis, the following persons, who acted as officers of the rebel Government, are imprisoned, to wit: Clement C. Clay, at Fortress Monroe, charged among other things with treason, with complicity in the murder of Mr. Lincoln, and with ganizing bands of pirates, robbers, and murderers in Canada, to burn the cities and ravage the commerce and coasts of loyal States on the British frontier. D. L Yulee, at Ft. Pulaski, charged with treason while holding a seat in the Senate of the United States, and with plotting to capture the forts and arsenals of the United States, and with inciting war and rebellion against the Government. S. K. Mallory, at Lafayette, charged with treason, and with organizing and setting on foot piratical expeditions against the United States commerce and marine on the high seas. Other officers of the so-called Confederate Government, arrested and imprisoned, have been released on parole to abide the action of the Government in reference to this prosecution, and that for alleged offences, on their applications for amnesty and pardon. Among these are S. A. Trenholm, Secretary of the Treasury; John A. Campbell, Assistant Secretary of War; James A. Seddon, Secretary of War; John R. Reagan, Postmaster General; R. M. T. Hunter, Senator; Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President, and sundry other persons of less note.

E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 4, 1866.

To the President: Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from you of a copy of the resolution of the Senate of the United States, of date the 21st of December, 1865. In that resolution the Senate respectfully requests to be informed upon what charges and for what reasons Jefferson Davis is still held in confinement, and why he has not been put upon trial?

When the war was at its crisis Jefferson Davis, the commander in chief of the army of the insurgents, was taken prisoner, with other prominent rebels, by the military forces of the United States. It was the duty of the military so to take them. They have been heretofore, and are yet held as prisoners of war. Though active hostilities have ceased, a state of war still exists in the territory in rebellion.—Until peace shall come in fact, and in law, they can rightfully be held as prisoners of war.

I have ever thought that trials for treason cannot be held before a military tribunal. The civil courts have alone jurisdiction of that crime. The question then rises, where and when must the trials thereof be held? In that clause of the Constitution mentioned in the resolution of the Senate, it is plainly written that they must be held in the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed. I know that many persons of learning and ability entertain the opinion that the commander in-chief of the rebel armies should be regarded as constructionally present with all the insurgents who prosecuted hostilities, and made raids upon the northern and southern borders of the loyal States. This doctrine of constructive presence, carried out to its logical consequence, would make all who had been connected with the rebel armies liable to trial in any State and district into which any portion of these armies had made the slightest incursion. Not being persuaded of the correctness of that opinion, but regarding the doctrine mentioned as if doubtful, constitutionally, I have thought it not proper to advise you to cause criminal proceedings to be instituted against Jefferson Davis or any other insurgent in the States or districts in which they were not actually present during the prosecution of hostilities.

Some prominent rebels were personally present at the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, but all or nearly all of them received military paroles upon the surrender of the rebel armies. Whilst I think that those paroles are not an ultimate protection for prosecutions for high treason, I have thought that it would be a violation of the paroles to prosecute those persons for crimes before the political power of the Government has proclaimed that the rebellion has been suppressed.

It follows, from what I have said, that I am of the opinion that Jefferson Davis and others of the insurgents ought to be tried in some one of the States or districts in which they may be charged. Though active hostilities and flagrant war have not for some time existed between the United States and the insurgents, peaceful relations between the Government and the people in the States and districts in rebellion have not yet been fully restored. None of the justices of the Supreme Court have held circuit courts in these States and districts since actual hostilities ceased. When the courts are open, and all laws can be peacefully administered and enforced in those States whose people rebelled against the Government, when thus peace shall have come in fact and in law, the persons now held in military custody as prisoners of war, and who may not have been tried and convicted for offences against the laws of war, should be transferred to the custody of the civil authorities of the proper districts to be tried for such high crimes and misdemeanors as may be alleged against them.

I think it is the plain duty of the President to cause criminal prosecutions to be instituted before the proper tribunals, and at at all proper times, against some of those who were mainly instrumental in inaugurating and most conspicuous in conducting the late hostilities. I should regard it as a direful calamity, if many whom the sword has spared, the law should spare also; but I would deem it a more direful calamity still if the Executive, in performing his constitutional duty of bringing these persons before the bar of justice to answer for their crimes, should violate the plain meaning of the Constitution or infringe in the least particular the living spirit of that instrument.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,
JAMES SPEED,
Attorney General.

NEWS SUMMARY.

THERE are five thousand troops in the Department of Washington.

ANDERSONVILLE is now guarded by a garrison of twenty men.

IT will require $2,000,000 to reestablish the lighthouses on the Southern coast destroyed by the rebels.

ACTIVE measures are in progress to erect at Philadelphia a fitting monument to the late Bishop Potter.

ABOUT $14,000,000 have already been disbursed in paying the army up to December 31st, 1865.

THE new vault intended for the remains of the late President Lincoln, is nearly completed.

NEARLY $287,000,000 were disbursed by the Treasury Department during the last quarter of 1865.

UPWARDS of twenty clerks were discharged from the War Department on the 31st ult.

AN order for the mustering out of over eighty general officers, it is reported, will be issued before the 15th inst.

STEPS have been taken to establish a cemetery at Ball's Bluff. The removal of the dead to the grounds selected is being proceeded with rapidly.

THE Indian delegation have had another interview with the commissioner on their grievances. Their chief want appears to be money.

THE summing up of Grant's losses from May 5 to October 28, amounts to 88,387 men, of whom 18,562 were killed, 53,957 wounded, and 23,858 missed

FIVE hundred thousand dollars were recently stolen from an Adam's Express car at New Haven, between N. York and Boston. The thieves have been caught.

PRESIDENT Juarez, his Cabinet, the members of the Supreme Court, and other functionaries have arrived at Chihuahua, the capital of the Mexican republic.

ILLINOIS produced in 1865 one hundred and seventy-seven millions of bushels of corn, twenty-five millions of bushels of wheat, one million of barley, and twenty eight million of oats.

THERE have been received by the Adjutant General about eight hundred applications for a share in the rewards offered for the capture of the assassination conspirators.

IT is asserted that not less than $750,000 of counterfeited fifty and one hundred dollar United States Treasury notes are at present in circulation. They are so well executed as almost to defy detection.

THE amount of silver taken from the mines of Nevada during the year 1865 will reach the enormous amount of fifty millions, thus proving that the productiveness is increasing.

A CHICAGO special gives one of the oldest cases of elopement on record. A young and attractive married woman of that city has decamped with two married men, either of whom are old enough to be her father.

THIS comparison speaks well for our country: The United States has 60,000 public schools, giving a scholar from every five persons. England and Wales have 46,000 schools, and a scholar for every 8.36 persons, while in Scotland one seventh of the people go to school.

AMONG the New Year's gifts presented to General Grant, was a library selected with great care, and purchased at a cost of five thousand dollars by a few of the eminant citizens of Boston. It was presented on behalf of the donors by Representative Hoop.

SOME commotion was created a few nights ago in the Mobile theatre by some persons hissing the air of Yankee Doodle, while the soldiers were applauding it, but no serious disturbance occurred. The tune has been ordered to be played by the military commanders, whether the Rebs. like or not. Good!

THE twenty eight arsenals and armories in the North contain 4,025,175 pounds of powder, 401,026 pounds of shell, 233,818 pounds of cannon balls. 84,300 pounds of grenades. 46,802 boxes of grape shot, 21.355 pounds of bombs, 1,000,000 good Springfield muskets and 500,000 captured and foreign muskets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—This is to notify all persons not to trust my wife on my account, as I will not pay any debts contracted by her.
Huntingdon, Jan17-3t* GEORGE WALLS.

Boots and Shoes.

We are now selling our Boots and Shoes AT REDUCED PRICES,
With a view of laying in a Spring stock.
ja17-4t S. E. HENRY & CO.

FOR RENT.—The room occupied as the MASONIC HALL, 25 x 50 feet, with outside entrance. Second floor of the building formerly known as the Broad Top corner, Huntingdon, Pa.
ja17-1m DAVID BLAIR.

OFFICE HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN R. R. Co.,
258 South 3d St., Philadelphia, Jan 9, 1866.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of FEBRUARY, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M. when an election will be held for a President and Twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year. J. P. ABRUSEN,
jan17td Secretary.

WATERSTREET FOUNDRY
Again in Blast.

THE undersigned having purchased the above property would take this method to inform the public that he is prepared to receive and fill orders for

ALL KINDS OF CASTINGS,

PLOWS, THRASHING MACHINES, &c., &c.; and also will make and repair all kinds of Threshing Machines, &c. Sled and sleigh soles an other castings kept on hand. Old metal, Brass and Copper, taken in exchange for work. J. M. PIPER.
Waterstreet, Jan 9-3m*

INVENTORS' OFFICES.

D'EPINEUIL & EVANS,
Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,
No. 435 Walnut St., Philada.

Patents solicited — Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skillfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES.—Authentic copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.
N. B.—Save yourselves useless trouble and traveling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these Offices, can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references.
January17, 1866-1y

VALUABLE
House and Lot
AT PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned, intending to leave town in the Spring, will offer the house and lot on which he resides, at public sale,

On Thursday, January 25th, 1866,

at 10 o'clock, a. m.
This property is situated on the corner of Washington and Bath streets, in the borough of Huntingdon. The lot is a full sized lot, and runs back to Mifflin street, on which it also has a corner front, very suitable for building purposes.
Terms of sale will be easy, and will be made known on day of sale. Possession given on the 1st day of April, 1866. [jan17] S. H. REID.

HARD COAL.—A superior article of Hard Coal for sale at
Jan9 S. E. HENRY & CO.

A GREAT INVENTION!
SAFETY BRIDLE AND LINES.

The undersigned inform the citizens of Huntingdon county that they have purchased the right for the county for selling single or townships rights to manufacture the SAFETY BRIDLE AND LINES.

The Bridle and Lines are to prevent horses from kicking or running away, and every man who wishes to drive a horse or horses with any safety should be sure to have these bridles and lines. They are only to be seen to be approved. For any further information inquire of.
DEITWEILER & HASLETT,
Allenville, Mifflin county, Pa.
jan9-3t*

$90 A MONTH!—Agents wanted for six entirely new articles, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine.
Dec.20,1865-1y

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—[Estate of Rev Jacob Snyder, dec'd.]
Letters testamentary, on the estate of Rev. Jacob Snyder, late of Porter twp., Huntingdon co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JACOB HARNCAME,
JACOB SNYDER,
Executors.
Jan10, 1866-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Harlan Q. Harris, of Morris township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them for settlement.
HENRY HARRIS,
Spruce Creek, Jan 2, '66-6t* Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—[Estate of John Heddings, dec'd.]
Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Heddings, late of Brady township, Huntingdon county dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. CALEB WAKEFIELD,
dec13-6t* Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[Estate of John Donaldson, dec'd.]
Letters of administration upon the estate of John Donaldson, late of Mapleton, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.
JANE DONALDSON, Mapleton,
SAML. T. BROWN, Huntingdon.
N. B.—Rev. B. F. Collins and William Gaynor have been appointed agents and attorneys in fact of James Donaldson in place of said deceased, to transact all business relating to the real estate and the purchase money due on lots sold. dec13-6t

OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC
FOR 1866.

CONTENTS:
A continued Chronicle of the Rebellion against the United States, embracing a record of military, naval, and political events from Oct. 7, 1864, to Nov. 1, 1865.
Regular army of the United States
Indian tribes of the United States.
Populations of United states, Great Britain, Ireland and France.
Casualties among General officers of the Union and rebel armies during the war, killed in battle and died.
Area of new states and territories.
Freezing points of various liquids.
Melting points of solids.
Bishops, Methodist and Episcopal Church.
Bishops, Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, living and deceased
United States Government, 1866.
Hierarchy, Roman Catholic Church in the United States, archbishops and bishops.
Debts of nations.
Signs of Rain.
The Governments of the world.
State and territorial governments.
Battles of the revolution, &c., &c.
Price 20 cents per copy.
Copies mailed (post-paid) on receipt of price.
For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE. tf

The Old Foundry
STILL IN BLAST.

THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal share of patronage they have heretofore received by strict attention to business, hope to merit and still receive the same. take this method to inform their friends and everybody else, that they are prepared to make all kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS made in a first class Foundry.
We have always on hand all kinds of Plough and Stove Castings, also wash Kettles, cellar-window Grates, coal hole castings for pavements, window weights of all sizes and weights, pipe joints, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, machine castings for steam and water, grist, saw, sumac and plaster mills of all descriptions.
We are prepared to furnish Heaters and Iron Fences of the most improved style, oven doors and frames, door sills and in fact everything made in this line.
We have a very large stock of patterns and can furnish castings at short notice, and cheaper than they can be had in the county. Having a good drill we are prepared to do drilling and fitting up of all kinds.
☞Highest market price paid for old metal, brass, zinc, lead, &c. J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON.
Office on Railroad street, one door west of the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. dec27-6

WEST HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY,
Near Fishers' Mill, Huntingdon, Pa.

THE undersigned would take this method to inform the public that his New Foundry is now in blast, and he is prepared to receive and fill orders for all kinds of CASTINGS, PLOWS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c., &c.
Being a practical mechanic at the business, of twenty-three years experience, and having a desire to please, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
Sled and sleigh Soles, and other castings kept on hand.
☞Old metal, brass and copper taken in exchange for work. JAMES SIMPSON.
Huntingdon, December 13, 1865-6m.

WOOL, BLANKETS, COVERlets, Ingrane, Rag and Hemp Carpets, Rugs, Oil and Floor Cloths, at S. E. HENRY & CO.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store
Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs,
For sale cheap at the Clothing Store of
oct26 LEOPOLD BLOOM.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE LADIES.—Do you really intend to cease wearing the beautiful styles now so prevalent, or dress less elegantly, because the rebel Jeff. Davis, was captured in Fashionable Female attire? One moment's calm reflection will surely serve to change your rash resolve. The angels had too much good sense to lay aside their pure chaste robes of white, because they had for a time served to hide the deformities of that Prince of Rebels, the Devil. Can you err in following the example of Angels? Then having made up your minds that you will continue to dress tastefully regardless of rebel acts, *do not forget to call at the store of the subscribers, who will be happy at all times to furnish you with such articles of dress as you may desire.* Urge your fathers, husbands, brothers, neighbors and children to visit the same store. They can here be shited in good articles of Boots, Shoes, Clothing Material, Hats, Caps, Queensware and a general assortment of Groceries, on as reasonable terms as at any Rens: in town. Store on Southeast corner of the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.
may 31, 1865. FRANCIS B. WALLACE.

1866. 1866.
CLOTHING.
H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.
For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon oct17, '65.

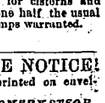
HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC,
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY;
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.
oct. 17 '65.

New Styles for '66 already on hand.
THE LARGEST and
THE BEST
STOCK OF NEW STYLES OF
WALL PAPER
Ever received in Huntingdon,
NOW OPEN
And for sale at LEWIS' Book Store.
OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF
GILTS, SATINS, BLANKS, BROWNS
of various styles, for
Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms, Offices, Bed Rooms, Kitchens, Bar Rooms, &c.
Paper is on the rise—save 20 per cent. by buying soon.
It will pay all to buy now for Spring use.

WANTED at S. E. HENRY & CO'S
15,000 bushels Wheat,
5,000 " Rye,
5,000 " Oats,
5,000 " Corn,
1,000 " Flaxseed,
1,000 " Cloverseed,
1,000 pounds Wool,
For which the highest cash price will be paid.

NOW OPEN,
WHARTON & MAGUIRE'S
NEW
Hardware Store,
IN THE BROAD TOP DEPOT BUILDING.
The public generally are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.
Huntingdon, June 28, 1865.

M'MANIGAL'S LIVERY STABLE.
WASHINGTON STREET,
Between the Baptist and Catholic Churches,
HUNTINGDON, PA.



THE PUBLIC GENERALLY are informed that the subscriber is prepared at his New LIVERY STABLE, to accommodate all with
HORSES, BUGGIES, & CARRIAGES
at reasonable rates, on short notice.
HENRY M'MANIGALL.
Huntingdon, March 8, 1865-1y.

Ladies' Furs,
OF ALL KINDS,
JUST RECEIVED
THE LARGEST STOCK AND VARIETY
EVER BROUGHT TO HUNTINGDON.
Ladies, call and examine at S. E. HENRY & CO

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE
ANY person in want of one of the above articles should call on Miss DIANAH L. BAKER, Agent for the Machine.
Huntingdon, Sept. 27-6m

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, comprising everything new and desirable, such as Dress silks, silk m hair, and frish Poplins, alpacas, Cashimeres, coburgs, Merinoes, all wool French Delaines, saxony plaids, at S. E. HENRY & CO.

LADIES' COATS and CIRCULARS, Shawls, Cloth Basques, &c., &c., at S. E. HENRY & CO.

CHEAP PUMPS.
JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon, Pa., sells Patent Wooden Pumps for cisterns and wells, from 4 to 60 feet deep, at about one half the usual price for old fashioned pumps. All pumps warranted.
Aug. 3 '64.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed on envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STEOR.

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STO

S. E. HENRY & CO. sell all kinds of Iron, sheet Iron, Hoop Iron, steel, nails, horse shoes, stoves and a variety of Hollow ware.

BROWN & BLEACHED MUSLINS, Ticking, Linseys, Checks, bleached and brown cotton Flannels, miner's Plaid, Wool Flannels &c., &c., at S. E. HENRY & CO'S.

GO TO S. E. HENRY & CO'S for good Cloths, cassimeres, satinetts, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Velvet Cords, &c.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 17, 1866.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

To Subscribers.

Those subscribers receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the mail or otherwise. tf.

Brief Items.

—The attendance at Court last week was very good. Court again commenced on Monday.

—"Phinegan's" reply to "Mrs. Phinegan" and the communication from "Commonplace" will appear next week

—D. Over has disposed of the Lewistown *Gazette* to the former proprietors, Messrs. G. & G. R. Frysinger.

—We omit the publication of the Court proceedings until the sentences upon the culprits are pronounced.

—Another new stock of Wall Paper just received at Lewis' Book Store.—Now is the time to buy for Spring use.

—Thomas Sinkey, residing in Henderson township, was injured by a tree falling upon him, on Monday week.—His face and side were bruised.

—Those having ice houses took advantage of the supply of that article, and were busily engaged in storing it last week.

—Rev. S. H. Reid will offer at public sale on Thursday, the 25th inst, the house and lot now occupied by him. This is a valuable property. See adv.

—D. Blair offers for rent the room on the corner of Railroad and Montgomery streets, and known as the Masonic Hall. See advertisement.

—A. H. Bauman, Esq., has been appointed agent for the Penna. Railroad Company, at Mapleton, vice John Donaldson, dec'd.

—The Waterstreet Foundry is again in blast. Mr. J. M. Piper having purchased the property is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line. See adv.

—Mr. Enoch Lewis has resigned the position of General Superintendent of the Penna. Railroad, and Edward H. Williams, Esq., has assumed the duties.

—James S. Todd, aged 32 years, died at his residence in Ebensburg on Friday, the 5th inst. Mr. Todd had edited and published the Ebensburg *Democrat & Sentinel* two years.

—We have received several numbers of the *Western Hemisphere*, a journal published in Tyrone, Blair county.—It is a neat and good literary paper, in quarto form.

—A brakeman on an eastward bound freight train, on Tuesday last, had a portion of his nose carried away by coming in contact with the lamp post in front of Wherley's saloon His name is Geo. Houck and he lives in Altoona.

—The business of the Court last week was almost exclusively cases in which young women and young men were the prominent parties concerned. The juries on the several cases found daddies for the children.

—In the Fish Convention at Harrisburg on Wednesday last, our townsman David Dunn was one of the Committee on resolutions. A., W. Benedict, Esq, took a prominent part in the proceedings.

—The amount of tax paid for tavern licenses in this county last year was $812 25. The tax on real and personal estate was $15,837 96. Special tax of one half mill on the dollar, $2,548 92. Amount paid by State for common schools in the county, $3,507 16.

—The Democratic Senatorial Conferees of Blair, Perry, Mifflin, Centre, Juniata and Huntingdon, will, it is thought, meet on Tuesday, February 13th, in this place, for the purpose of electing delegates to a State Convention.

—The M. E. Sabbath School of Hollidaysburg received as a New Year's gift a new library consisting of twelve hundred volumes. This handsome present was made by a gentleman named G. Casper Statler. That *was* a gift. Are there more such happy men

—"Interesting"—The report of a law suit in last week's *Monitor* by the counsellor who happened to come out undermost in the fight. It reminds us of a boy, we once knew, who, *after* receiving a sound parental drubbing, snuffled about the house for half an hour, declaring all the time, "*he wouldn't take it!*"

—The following item may be of some (laughing) interest to the Good Templar order in our midst: "A story is told of an inveterate drinker, who signed the temperance pledge, but was found soon after imbibing as often as ever. To his friends who remonstrated with him, he replied that the document which he had signed was invalid, because it had no internal revenue stamp."

—Our County Commissioners deserve great credit for the manner they are discharging their duties. We are informed that they and Mr. Black, late Treasurer, during the last three weeks paid up all the indebtedness of the county to the State, amounting to over ten thousand dollars, a debt in part which has been hanging over the county for some years. There was no money borrowed to pay this debt, and still there is a handsome balance in the Treasury.

Reading Room and Library.

We are pleased to see that active measures are in progress to establish such an institution as the above. At a meeting on Saturday evening last six young men were appointed canvassers of the borough, to solicit means with which to commence. Unlike other subscriptions, to this one very favorable inducements are presented—those subscribing having privileges to the extent of their subscriptions.

It is hoped our citizens will subscribe liberally to this cause, as they will not miss the money they subscribe. If the amount of subscription will warrant the establishing of a Reading Room and Library, the intention is, we understand, to open the room every evening, Sunday excepted, and allow the members of the Association and those who subscribe free access to the daily journals, books and magazines. Every man who wishes to keep up with the times must read the papers, and as he will get his information and knowledge *for less money* in the Reading Room, it is to his advantage to favor the cause with his means and influence. Subscribe liberally, then, gentlemen, and let Huntingdon, no longer remain behind her neighbors in diffusing knowledge amongst her citizens. "Knowledge is *power*," and power to vindicate and establish our claims in the social and political world is what we are greatly in need of.

The idea entertained by some is, that the project will "fall through" like everything else, but we can assure all such that there is a determination manifested that will carry it through; but it is expected of our people to assist as far as they can. No good citizen, desiring the moral and literary advancement of our town, will refuse to subscribe just because he has a superstition that it will "fall through, like everything else."

Agricultural Society.

The Huntingdon Agricultural Society met in the Court House, on Monday evening, January 8th. President G. Miller in the chair. Minutes of last regular meeting read and adopted.

The Treasurer's report was presented and accepted, showing a balance in favor of the Society of $668,05.

The following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—G. Miller, Esq., Huntingdon.

Vice Presidents—Wm. Williams, Huntingdon; Israel Graffius, Alexandria; J. M. Stevens, Petersburg; George W. Owens, Birmingham; Wm. A. Fraker, Shirleysburg; T. E. Orbison, Orbisonia; Dr. H. L. Brown, Cassville; Geo W. Heaton, Coalmont; Geo. Bell, Barree twp.; E. Robley, Brady twp; D. Hamilton, Esq., Cass twp; Ed. M'Hugh, Carbon twp; Saml. McVitty, Esq., Clay twp; Robert McNeal, Dublin twp; David Gates, Franklin twp; David Rupert, Henderson twp; Jacob Weaver, Hopewell twp.; John Jackson, Jackson twp.; Henry Mark, Juniata twp.; A. Harnish, Morris twp.; Jacob Miller, Oneida twp; Col. John Huyett, Porter twp; Jacob Hoover, Penn twp; B. R. Foust, Shirley twp.; W. Madden, Esq., Springfield twp; Col. Geo. Noss, Tell twp; Levi Wright, Union twp.; Henry S. Green, Tod twp; J. Vandevander, Walker twp.; Archibald Hutchison, Warriorsmark twp.; John Oaks, West twp; Isaac Enyeart, Cromwell township.

Recording Secretaries—R. McDivitt, J. M. Bailey.

Corresponding Secretary—Robert M. Speer, Esq.

Treasurer—George Jackson.

Librarian—T. H. Cremer, Esq.

On motion the acting Secretary be hereafter allowed $30 per year for services.

On motion of Mr. Cremer,

Resolved, That this society will hold a Fair next fall, some time between the 20th of September and 10th of October, and that a committee of seven be appointed by the President to prepare a list of premiums, to be submitted to a meeting of the society at the next April court.

The following is the committee:

Theo. Cremer, D. W. Womelsdorf, John S. Miller, L. T. Robb, Gen. S. M. Green, H. G. Fisher and John Warfield.

Some appropriate and well timed remarks were made by the President in assuming the duties of his office, which were well received by the society.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair, to attend to securing a place for holding the Fair and other necessary arrangements, to report at next meeting.

T. H. Cremer, H. G. Fisher and Jacob Miller were appointed said committee.

On motion the Constitution was so amended as to require the Treasurer to give bond with sufficient security, to be approved by the President and Secretaries, in such sum as shall from time to time be required by them.

On motion of Mr. Robb, the Society hereafter exclude all side shows from the annual exhibitions.

On motion the auditing committee be required to allow the outgoing Treasurer a proper compensation for his services.

On motion the funds in the Treasurer's hands be under the direction of the Treasurer, President and Secretaries.

The Society then adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening of the first week of the coming April court.

G. MILLER, President.

R. McDIVITT, J. M. BAILEY, } Secretaries.

☞S. E. Henry & Co. are selling off Boots & Shoes at reduced prices, preparatory to laying in a Spring stock. Give 'em a call soon.

The Holidays amongst the Soldiers' Orphans at Cassville.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It may be interesting to your readers to know how we fared during Christmas and New Year's; it so, I will give you a short sketch. Through the exertions and labors of Dr. A. P. Fields, whom I have employed as physician for this institution, the citizens of Cassville and vicinity contributed of the good things of this life to such an extent that we had a most magnificent Christmas dinner. We had five turkeys, one goose and forty one chickens, besides beef, pork, sausages, pies and cakes in profusion—in fact we had enough of chickens and cakes to get up another very nice dinner on New Year's day. It is true that I would have furnished them a dinner if this had not been done, but our citizens have shown by this act that they have a good feeling toward these dear little children,—it was a token of respect for them and the holy cause in which their fathers died. On motion of Captain Harper Snyder, one of the orphans, a vote of thanks was returned to the contributors, and especially to Dr. Fields for his exertions in getting it up. We then held a singing Concert in the evening which was largely attended and passed off pleasantly.

Friday before New Year's was a great day with us—Dr. Thomas H. Burrowes, State Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphan Schools, having arrived with suits for the boys, cloaks for the girls and material for dresses. The scenes of joy can be imagined but not described. New Year's day was signaled by a grand parade through town, all being dressed in their blue suits.

I regret to add that Dr. Burrowes met with quite an accident in returning to Mill Creek. As he was going down Sideling Hill, the hound of the wagon broke, turning the wagon over a very steep bank and precipitating the Doctor and his tailor down the hill. What the extent of the Doctor's injuries are, I have not learned, but it seems almost a miracle that he escaped with his life. We sympathize very much with him, as we recognize in him one of the best and most efficient friends of our schools. May he live till hundreds of these dear destitute orphans rise up and call him blessed.

We are getting along right well.—We number 109, and if the Legislature does the nice thing for us, we will increase our numbers. The number of visitors is increasing, and so far as I know they are favorably impressed with the school. Hoping that you may come to see us soon, I remain,

Yours truly,

A. L. GUSS, Principal.

Cassville, Hunt. co., Jan. 6.

Robert Speaks.

The last *Journal & American* is *mum* on the *facts* we laid before the public the week previous. The *rats* and the *snakes* in their anxiety to injure a neighbor ventured too far from their holes, and they were caught and exposed before they could get back. But Robert, the bushwhacker, makes his appearance, and as appears to be his nature, he attempts to stab in the dark. Of course Robert did not intend to be guilty of making an ungentlemanly insinuation; to do so would be compromising the dignity of his position as County Superintendent and *dark* editor of the *Journal & American* and might *sully* the *character* of that paper. If appearances indicate a fault, we would advise Robert to *lemit sig haux tonix frusig tor mixum answig, jaunlum tut noistum fimlux um.*

Arrested Again.

James Snyder, Riley Wilson and Samuel Dearmit, the first and last named broke jail, (the former three weeks ago, and the latter on the 19th of last October,) and the second was a partner of Snyder, but had not been arrested—all were arrested in Harrisburg last Friday and lodged in jail there, and will remain there a few days until prisoners now in our jail are removed to Pittsburg.

Which Would Be Best?

It is a question with some whether it would not have been better to have sold the "Family Record" through the book stores instead of solely by agents. We are not prepared to say which plan is preferable, but either will do, for everybody will buy one no matter who sells them. Mr. A. Harrison is agent for the above, in this county.

☞We are *pleased* with the effects Horatio's expose of himself and the *rats* has had upon the Union party and the business and reading community generally. They were caught in their own trap.

Great Remedies.

Prof. McEntyre's Great Remedies—the Indian Compound, the Dandelion Pills, and the Indian Vegetable Worm Destroyer—for sale at Lewis' Book Store, Huntingdon.

—J. D. C—y has our thanks for the interest he takes in the right. Come weal or come woe, we shall always be found defending the people against the encroachments of the codfish aristocracy.

Violins, Accordeons, Flutinas, &c.

A fine stock of Violins, Accordeons, Flutinas, &c., selected with care, just received at Lewis' Book Store.

☞We learn that T. P. Campbell, Esq., lately severely injured by a fall, is slowly recovering.

McAlevy's Fort.—The Temperance Cause.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Your call for local items seldom meets with a response from this remote part of the county. It is not, however, for want of material for a communication nor yet for want of persons to write. We have both, but there seems to be an instinctive dread of public criticism that forbids a venture. We can appreciate your excellent paper, and we hope our appreciation will soon find expression in contributions to its columns.

At present we are agitating and discussing the subject of Temperance. Since the organization of the McLain Lodge of Good Templars in this place, the friends of temperance are making rapid strides, and the devotees of the flowing bowl, alarmed at the breaks in their ranks, are buckling up to resist the innovation. The rum-sellers and their firm friends insist that moderate drinking is in harmony with the teachings of the Bible; but in drawing their conclusion they seem to accomodate the scriptures to their theory, instead of adapting their theory to the scriptures. Their practice is also wofully inconsistent with their preaching, and it is thought by the better class of people that they will have but few conversions unless they got a greater than *John the Baptist* here.

The Good Templars have increased in numbers and influence beyond the most sanguine expectations of their most ardent and devoted friends. Over one hundred members now hold counsel together to contrive means for rescuing the victims of intemperance from the folds of the serpent and to guard the careless and reckless from the circuit of his coils. Earnest and persevering efforts have been made, and great success has attended them; lasting good has been accomplished, and the reward has been abundant. Men's thoughts have been turned inward to contemplate the horror of a spectacle from which their very natures revolt. And beholding the sad picture of their wretchedness draped with a deeper darkness than ever before, and terror stricken with the view, they have turned away to pronounce eternal vengeance on the instrument of their ruin. Fathers have dashed away the poisonous cup and thrown themselves into the embrace of the Lodge. Husbands redeemed from the thralldom of rum, and wives rescued from distress and want, and a premature grave, have been elevated to the respect and society of good and faithful friends, and are happy again in each other's confidence and love. "A nobler moral object never called true men and women together in council." It is the cause of humanity, and He who has said "love thy neighbor as thyself" will ever uphold its votaries. When men are sunk so low by drunkeness that even those who drenched them will not stoop to lift them up, for fear of human contact, it is then no ideal philanthrophy that raises them from their wallowing, and leads them forth from the den of the destroyer to the abodes of men. Where is then the intrepid lion that an hour before cried out drink, drink in moderation? he is in the back ground, his tongue is silent and he would fain clothe himself in another garb. O, ye strong-minded, iron-willed, rum-proof, self regulating machines that move with such uniform velocity, remember there are others of your kind, not quite so strong, and not furnished with such convenient self-adjustments. Preach a more wholesome doctrine to your weak brethren. Take a better text and you can preach a better sermon,—an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. But more on this subject at another time. We have written already more than we intended, yet we cannot close without an allusion to the Good Templar Oyster supper on the evening of December 30th. On entering the lodge room that evening, we found in addition to the regular furniture, a large table spread with the most tempting delicacies. We took our seat and joined in the general survey, awaiting the report of the oyster committee. The chairman soon entered reporting favorably, and the Lodge immediately resolved itself into a committee of the whole to investigate the merits of the oysters. We will not take time to tell our mode of cooking oysters; you had better send and get the recipe. In justice to the committee we will say that we have eaten oysters done up in the best of style, but these were better still. The banquet consisted of many other luxuries beside; the table was literally heaped with cakes of the richest flavor, pies, fruits, &c. Nearly a hundred members were present at the entertainment; all enjoyed it exceedingly and were gratified with such a social season of refreshment. Our sisters deserve the highest commendations, for this marked evidence of their love and devotion to this noble organization. After supper an experience meeting was held which excelled in interest and entertainment. The Lodge was also ably and very appropriately addressed by brother O. M. Stewart and Joseph W. Oburn.

The first anniversary of the Lodge will be held on Saturday the 27th inst. Mr. Detwiler the State Temperance Lecturer, and Rev. O. McLain and others are expected to be in attendance. Respectfully, COUS.

THE Standing Stone Lodge, I. O. of G. T., are requested to meet at their Lodge room, on Saturday, the 20th.

Laws of Newspapers.

The courts have settled the following points:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all that is due be paid.

3. If subscribers refuse or neglect to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill and ordered their paper discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

6. Refusing to take a paper from the office or removing and leaving it uncalled for is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. A postmaster neglecting to inform the publishers when a paper is not taken from the office, makes himself liable for the subscription price.

Hit 'em Agin.

The last number of the Bedford *Inquirer* contains the following "newspaporial" hit, in reference to a paper well—that is badly—known in this county:

"There has been, also, a change on the *Monitor*, but it would require a daily edition of the *Inquirer* to regularly announce the changes on that paper. We are led to believe that both the *Monitor* and Fulton *Democrat* are used as infant schools in which to drill Copperhead editors for better positions."

John M. Cunningham & Son

Will suspend operations in the Huntingdon Foundry for three or four weeks, on account of putting up a steam engine. Customers furnished with work as usual.

☞We had a good old-fashioned snow storm on Monday afternoon and night. Snow fell to the depth of a foot, more or less.

☞Special attention of Inventors is invited to Card of Messrs. d'Epineuil & Evans, in this issue.

MARRIED,

By Peter Swoope, Esq., January 10, at his house, in Huntingdon, WM. B. LAUGHLIN to Miss ELIZABETH LYTTLE, of Mill Creek, Brady township.

DIED,

In this place, on Friday morning, January 12, JOHN WESTBROOK, aged 50 years and 8 months.

The remains of the deceased were interred Sunday afternoon, and were followed to the Cemetery by a large number of relatives and friends.

On the 8th inst., at Spruce Creek, SARAH J., wife of John D. Cassiday, aged about 29 years.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

January 17.

Family Flour	$10,50
Extra Flour	$9,25
Superfine Flour	$8.50
Rye Flour	$6.00
Corn Meal	$4.25
Extra White Wheat	$2.75@2.80
Fair and Prime Red	$2.15@2.20
Rye	1,05
Corn, prime Yellow	80
Oats	52
Barley	$1.10
Cloverseed, 64 lbs	$7,75
Timothy	$3.50
Flaxseed	$3.20
Wool	60@70
Hides	13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. E. HENRY & CO.

Family Flour Bbl	$10.00
Extra Flour	$9,50
Superfine Flour	$7,50
Corn Meal ₱ cwt.	$2.25
Buckwheat Flour ₱ cwt.	$.500
White Wheat	$2.10
Red Wheat	1,90
Rye	90
New Corn	60
Oats	35
Cloverseed	$6,00 @ 6.50
Flaxseed	2,00
Dried Apples	3,00
Dried Peaches ₱ lb	.32 to 35
Butter	40
Eggs	25
Lard	15
Ham	25
Shoulder	20
Sides	25
Tallow	12
Hay	10,00

FOR RENT.—Jas. A. Brown offers for rent a large room, 18 by 35 feet, on the second floor in his new mammoth Hardware building, Hill st. Huntingdon, Pa. It is lighted with gas, and is well suited for a business room, or would be a pleasant situation, for a public Reading Room.

Possession will be given on April 1st, 1866, or sooner if desired. Jan10-3t*

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE AND LOT,

in west end of ALEXANDRIA. The house is a new frame. A good Stable, Carriage House, Wood House, and pump and Spring house also on the lot.

Apply to HIRAM AYRES on the premises. January 10, 1866-3t*

Public Sale.

WILL be sold on the premises in PENN township, at 12 o'clock,

On Thursday, January 25th, 1866,

A TRACT OF LAND containing 230 acres, of which about 50 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, having a good Dwelling House erected thereon, a never failing spring, and as good chestnut oak timber as any in the surrounding country. It is bounded by lands of John Anderson, Peter Speck, William States and David Norris.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money on confirmation of sale—the balance in two equal payments with interest, secured by bonds and mortgage.

The land belongs to the heirs of Jane McCall, late of said township, who have appointed the undersigned to act as their agent or attorney.

jan3 JOHN ANDERSON.

A FARM AND PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer for sale at the late residence of Rev. Jacob Snyder, of Porter township, dec'd, one mile from Alexandria, and one from Barree station,

On Tuesday, January 23d, 1866,

The following Described Farm, to wit:

Containing 134 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Jacob and David Neff, Henry Walheater, Phillip Bumbaugh and Hannah Swoope. Over a hundred acres cleared and under good cultivation, the balance timber land. The improvements are a good log Dwelling House, good bank Barn, good spring house, with a never failing spring of water, and other outbuildings. There is also a variety of Fruit trees on the premises.

Terms made known on day of sale. Possession given on or before the 1st day of April next.

ALSO, ON SAME DAY,

The Personal Property of said deceased,

Consisting of 3 work Mares, 4 Cows, 1 good sized Bull, and a number of young cattle, 2 fat hogs, 2 large stock hogs, and a number of shoats, 14 head of sheep, 2 wagons, plows and harrows, patent hay rake, threshing machine, winnowing mill, 2 sleighs, 1 one horse carriage and harness, horse gears, saddles, bridles, meat, lard and apple butter. Also, beds and bedding, stoves, tubs, copper kettle, stands, a lot of bees, potatoes by the bushel, hay by the ton, and a variety of household furniture and farming utensils.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock on said day, when terms will be made known.

JACOB HARNCAME, JACOB SNYDER, Executors.

Jan10,1866-2t

☞For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa

☞DIARIES for 1866, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

INK. INK. INK!

NOTICE

To Merchants and Business Men.

THE undersigned having recently been appointed agent for the New York National Ink Company, hereby gives notice to merchants, business men, and to consumers of all classes that he is prepared to supply the market with an article of Ink which in addition to being the best in use, is emphatically the cheapest ever offered for sale in this country.

It neither corrodes the pen, nor mouldi the inkstand. Is of a rich bluish tint, flows freely, and is *perfectly indelible*, giving it advantages not possessed by any other Ink, whether of foreign or domestic manufacture. This Ink contains no sediment and will not thereforo, thicken as most inks do, the last drop being as thin and clear as the first.

☞All orders whether wholesale or retail, will be promptly filled, at lower rates than as good an article can be purchased in the cities or elsewhere. Persons who entertain doubts as to the superior quality and cheapness of this Ink are respectfully entreated to give it a trial John H. Clark, sub-agent will canvass the county for the *purpose of introducing this Ink.*

SIMON COHN, Agent, Coffee Run P. O., Huntingdon county, Penna. Oct. 16, '65-tf.

PRINCIPAL BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL INK COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

Mr. SIMON COHN, P. M., having been appointed salesman and general agent, is the representative of the above company for the county of Huntingdon, State of Penna., as per contract, all parties therefore, whether having dealt with us previously or otherwise, will please avail themselves of the advantages of dealing directly with the representative of our house here; they will find it to their pecuniary interest to do so.

O L. VAN ALLEN, Actuary.

The above Ink is for sale at Lewis' and all the principal stores in the county.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY!

AN IMMENSE STOCK AND ENDLESS VARIETY OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Huntingdon, oct 17.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Wool en Ware, Notions, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c. Also, a handsome assortment of LADIES' COATS

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

☞New Goods received daily.

apl 18 1865. SIMON COHN.

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.

Z. YENTER,

HILL ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE undersigned offers for the inspection and purchase of customers a large and assorted stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c. He feels satisfied they can be accomodated with anything in his line. His prices are low, and his stock fresh and good. He keeps the best of

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS, SPICES, SALT, TOBACCO & SEGARS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS & CAPS, &c.

ALSO—

HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES, MOLASSES, OILS, VINEGAR, FISH, CHEESE, FLOUR RICE, And NOTIONS of every kind.

A select stock of DRY GOODS, together with QUEENSWARE, and all other articles kept in a well regulated establishment for sale at reasonable prices.

☞His store is on Hill street, nearly opposite the Bank, and in the room formerly occupied by D. Grove. Call and examine. Z. YENTER.

Huntingdon, Oct 17, 1865.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM!

HIGH PRICES SURRENDER!!

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a NEW and splendid stock of

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, *Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.*

all of which he is prepared to sell at reduced prices. A lot of choice CONFECTIONERIES have also been received.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, april 12, 1865.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

WM. AFRICA

Informs the public that he has just opened at his old stand in the Diamond, Huntingdon,

A Fine Assortment of all kinds of BOOTS AND SHOES,

For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

All of which he will sell at fair prices. *Quick sales and small profits.* Call and examine my stock.

Manufacturing and Repairing done to order as usual.

Huntingdon, Oct. 10, 1865.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, in the rear of George W Swartz' Watch and Jewelry store, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞Funerals attended at any place in town or country by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH LIKENESS,

CALL AT

DONNELL & KLINE'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

On Hill Street, two doors west of Lewis' Book Store.

CALL AND SEE SPECIMENS.

Huntingdon, Oct 4, '65-tf.

STOVES. STOVES.

Spear's famous "anti-dust" Cook, Wellington Cook, Continental Cook, and a splendid variety of gas burner, and other Heating Stoves, for coal or wood, just received, and for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 18, '65-tf.

NEW GOODS

FOR FALL AND WINTER.

HENRY STROUSE & CO.

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and splendid stock of goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, SILKS, NOTIONS, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, WOOD and WILLOW WARE, TOBACCO, SEGARS, NAILS, GLASS, OLD MEAT, CRACKERS, PROVISIONS, FISH, SALT, &c., &c.

MOST BARGAINS FOR

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at correspondingly low prices for cash, or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except promises.

☞Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

HENRY STROUSE & CO.

Marklesburg, Oct. 24, 1865.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

If you want Cheap Goods,

GO TO R. M. CUNNINGHAM & CO'S.

If you want Good Goods,

GO TO R. M. CUNNINGHAM & CO'S.

If you want Fashionable Goods,

GO TO R. M. CUNNINGHAM & CO'S.

If you want to see the

GREATEST VARIETY and *BEST SELECTION OF GOODS*

EVER BROUGHT TO HUNTINGDON,

Consisting of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, CASSIMERES of city and country manufacture, Brochet and Blanket SHAWLS, SONTAGS and Breakfast SHAWLS, PRINTS and MUSLINS of every variety, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries and Confectioneries, and in a word, everything that eye hath seen or heart could wish,

GO TO R. M. CUNNINGHAM & CO'S

WHOLESALE & RETAIL STORE

Corner of Railroad and Montgomery sts.

Huntingdon, Nov. 8, 1865.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW *FALL AND WINTER GOODS,*

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon May. 17, '65.

Reward the Soldiers!

Another Opportunity is offered the many Friends of the Soldiers to Reward those who Faced the Music of the Enemy.

J. B. SHONTZ & BRO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their numerous friends of Marklesburg and surrounding country, that they have received a large and splendid stock of

NEW GOODS,

Consisting of—

READY MADE CLOTHING, HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, LADIES' DRESS GOODS, GENT'MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS and a large stock of JEWELRY, &c.

The public, without regard to politics, religion, sect or color, will find our store the place to buy just what they want, and at prices to suit the times.

Don't fail to give us a call, as we are determined to please all.

Marklesburg, Huntingdon co., Nov. 1, '65,

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

SIMPSON, ARMITAGE & CO.

HAVING PURCHASED the entire stock of Wm. Colon, we now offer to the public at reasonable prices our immense stock of

MECHANICAL, RELIGIOUS, SCHOOL, AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

STATIONERY, POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONAIS, &c.

Also, Latest Styles of

WALL PAPER & WINDOWSHADES,

MAGAZINES, and Daily and Weekly Papers constantly on hand.

☞Orders from abroad promptly attended to.

CALL AT BROAD TOP CORNER,

Huntingdon, May3,1865-1y

NEW STORE, AND NEW GOODS. CHEAPEST CLOTHING in Town

LEOPOLD BLOOM

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW STYLES OF *FALL AND WINTER GOODS,*

Which he offers to the public

AT THE CHEAPEST RATES.

His stock consists of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c. &c.

His store is at the

OLD BROAD TOP CORNER, HUNTINGDON, PA.,

Where he will be pleased to receive and accommodate all customers, LEOPOLD BLOOM.

Huntingdon, Oct. 10, 1865.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY STORE.

C. LONG & CO. would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity to the fact that they have just opened a FAMILY GROCERY STORE at the old stand of Christopher Long, where they will keep constantly on hand a full and well assorted stock of

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,

such as Lovering's Syrup, N. Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses, Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Spices, Salt, Hams, Sides, Shoulders, Dried Beef, Flour, Fish, Cheese, Rice, Pickles, and Provisions of all kinds.

CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,

comprising, in part, Baskets, Buckets, Tubs, Washboards, Corn Brooms, Brushes, Rugs, Mats, Floor Oil Cloths, Bags *Trunks, &c. &c.*

CANDLES and NUTS of all kinds, wholesale and retail.

TOYS, TOBACCO, SEGARS, Coal Oil, Coal Oil Lamps, &c.

They respectfully invite a call and examination of their stock, satisfied that their goods and prices will compare favorably with those of any other in the place.

C. LONG & CO.

Huntingdon, October 25, 1865.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

H. LOMAN.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

[For the Globe.]

Our Duty to our Country.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—But a few years ago, you saw our danger, you touched a spring, and uttered the note of alarm, and your subscription list was at once purged of all your menial and corrupt patrons, but soon filled up with better names. When that vaporous intangible substance which had been collecting for many years began to assume that dark and portentous form which burst over Fort Sumpter at the city of Charleston, in such peals of thunder as caused the earth to tremble to its centre—the cradle of liberty quivered, the heavens were moved, angels looked on in astonishment, Liberty, first born faculty of the immortal soul, stood erect, clothed in Heaven's panoply, and defied the implacable foe.—The Lord of hosts, who alone can "see the end from the beginning," to whom all events are foreknown, looked down upon the gathering storm, and beheld all the glorious results, with their ceaseless influence upon the world.—Ten thousand Christian hearts responded in those heaven inspired songs:—"God reigneth; let the earth rejoice;" "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble. Therefore will not we fear, though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be cast into the midst of the sea." And so the dreadful conflict began.

Nobly and fearlessly you breasted the storm, manfully you dashed your missiles in the face of rebel sympathisers in the North, and most gallantly did you cheer and support our noble boys upon the battle field; and all this from pure patriotism. But your mission is not yet at an end. A virtuous press is the "palladium" of human liberty, and judging from the past we trust yours shall merit that character in the future.

Now, since we have passed triumphantly through the most bloody war which has ever stained the annals of any Christian nation, a war in which whole hecatombs of human victims have been offered upon the altar of human liberty, a war in which our whole race had the deepest interest, despots ardently desired our ruin.—Here we saw the rulers of England feeding the dogs of war let loose upon us, and furnishing our ruthless enemies with piratical vessels to drive our commerce from the high seas. There we saw Napoleon, with the cunning of a serpent, and the ambition of the adversary, planting an unfledged emperor upon American soil, at a time when all our resources of war were taxed to their utmost tension; whilst we had no earthly sympathy, save the throbbing hearts, panting for their birth right, in Europe, who could give us no aid but their prayers. And thus with earth and hell combined against us, and no arm to afford relief, save the "everlasting arm of Jehovah," we have saved the Union.

The leaders in rebellion, in their extreme folly and wickedness, could not stop short of complete subjection, nor till their idol was broken down, slavery abolished, and every root and fiber of that deadly Upas torn up; five millions of human beings restored to liberty, a loss to the south by their own estimation of more than our whole war debt; their bondholders' claims, amounting to billions, forever repudiated; their cities ruined, their great estates a desolation, and they, themselves, upon their knees before President Johnson, once hunted by them like a wild beast of the forest, begging for pardon.

And, now, since the rebels are at our feet, the thunders of war have died away, and the smoke rolled back from our battle fields, and we again permitted to beat our swords into plough shares and our spears into pruning hooks, you have a work yet to perform and that is: first, to employ all your influence and assistance to our Government, in their efforts to bind up the bleeding wounds of our nation, and in gathering up its broken fragments; and in securing our rights and privileges, in order that they may be handed down pure and uncorrupted to the latest generations of earth; to visit with condign punishment those cruel leaders of the rebellion, whose souls are stained with the blood of half a million of the best soldiers who ever braved terrors of war, and the cries and tears of hundreds of thousands of widows and orphans, made such by their cruel and causeless war. Then it is believed that from your vantage ground, you will advocate that morality, without which civil government cannot long exist. You will call our attention to the ruins of Nineveh, Babylon, Patros, and the annihilated cities of the plain; to Athens, and Rome herself, once the mistress of the world, and other places, walled with defenceless human sculls, and cemented with human blood, and ask, Where are they now? And ask again, Why all this desolation and ruin? Universal history will answer, It is because they forgot their relation to that God who ruleth amongst the nations, and their moral duty to society, and hence they have either been blotted from the map of earth, or linger out a miserable existence, the objects of scorn and contempt. And all this because they disregarded that moral duty which they owed to God and man. We must see to it that the same curse shall not be visited upon us with the same sorrowful result. If any of your patrons ask you how we as a nation are to escape such melancholy doom, your answer is at hand—let us do all our moral duty in the political world. And if it is asked again, when shall we learn those high moral lessons so essential to our safety as a nation? you will answer, in our bible, and in it alone. It is the sacred charter of all our rights, civil and religious. It found our Anglo Saxon and Teutonic ancestors grosser heathen than our aboriginal savages, now wandering upon the Rocky Mountains, offering the fruit of their bodies for the sin of their souls to their ugly gods. Since Fergus opened that simple theological school in Iona, on the coast of Scotland, in the fourth century, the divergent waves of its light have been extending outward and onward, with its unanswerable proclamation of human liberty. It prompted the Puritan members of the British Parliament, (the ancestors of the Yankees,) to brave the tyranny of Elizabeth and James the First, some of whom suffered imprisonment rather than cease to proclaim the rights of humanity. It was instrumental in sweeping the cruel and profligate Stewart dynasty forever from the British throne. It was by its influence, direct or indirect, that this vast continent, which had been revolving in the womb of time for thousand of years, was first discovered. By its influence this country was first peopled by Christians, who fled here with it in their bosom rather than yield their rights to cruel hierarchy in Europe. It prompted our poor fathers to defy the powers of the greatest empire upon earth, and to drive them, smitten and disgraced, from our shores. And recently, when the combined powers of earth and hell had for many years and with diabolical skill, schemed the destruction of this seed plot of human liberty, the sons and daughters of bible inspired liberty took the alarm, earth trembled under the feet of our armies, the heavens were darkened with the smoke of the battle field, when Greek met Greek in the awful strife; but God—the author of our bible, seated in the central heavens, the metropolis of the universe, holding in his hands the reins of universal Government in the natural and moral world, from the infinitesimal up to the mightiest orb floating in the enormity of space, or from the dew drop, trembling upon the lips of the budding flower, up to the highest archangel ministering at his throne—was not an indifferent spectator. He purposed, and ten thousand concurring providential events, intangible to human view, went into operation and we were saved.

If we remember with gratitude the arm of our salvation, we are safe, and are destined to remain a model government, with the glorious anticipation of crushing out by our influence the tyranny of the whole earth. But you have to strike down those foul demagogues and vile speculators who, like vipers, are constantly seeking place and power at the expense of truth and honesty. You must banish from our Legislative halls those cruel vampires, who are constantly in market, and who, with themselves, are ready to sell the dearest rights of their constituents to the most powerful and corrupt corporations. A TRUE DEMOCRAT.

SCENE IN A PASSENGER CAR.—The life of a conductor of a passenger car would probably furnish material enough to make a rich and spicy volume. Seated in one of the cars on the Second and Third streets line, an evening or two since, an impromptu entertainment, decidedly amusing, took place between the conductor and a fussy fat woman, to which we listened with profound attention.

"Fare," said the conductor.

Fussy woman finally relieved her pocket of a wallet, and tendered a badly torned currency note that looked as though it had the small pox.

"Can't take this note, madam," said the conductor, pleasantly.

"Why not?" replied the dame, with the rich Irish brogue accent.

"Because it is torn, madam; the receiver will not take it from me;" replied the conductor.

"Then ye won't take it?"

"No, madam."

"I guess the resaver don't resave all the money ye get," replied the beldame, waxing wrathy.

Conductor, preserving the equilibrium of his temper, replied, "I don't understand you."

"Ye don't want to understant. How much do ye knock down on the company?"

"Not much, now-a-days," replied the conductor, with Chesterfield suavity.

"Ye knock down all ye can!" replied the passenger, who seemed as though she was seated on nettles.

"Certainly!" replied the conductor; "just as much as I can!"

"Ye knock down many a five cent note, I'll warrant ye," responded the woman, getting more discontented than ever.

"Yes, indeed, madam, and many a ten cent note, too, much better than the kind you have!" replied the waggish conductor. "I'll have no objection to taking your fare."

The woman by this time had worked her temper up to the pitch of frenzy almost, and, during the lucid interval of a moment, handed the conductor a one dollar note.

"I spose ye'll keep the change now, won't ye?" said the woman, almost gasping for breath.

"Certainly, madam, until I get it ready for you," replied the conductor.

"Give me me change, give me me change," shouted the woman, "or I'll call the perlice; ye want to knock down on me as well as the company; I'll report ye; ye're no gentleman. Give me the change. I'll not stay in the car."

The change was handed to her, and she departed in high dudgeon, exclaiming that the conductor was "no gentleman."

He blandly replied, "You are a lady."

Whether she understood him or not is an unsolved problem. Upon stepping from the platform into a pile of snow and mud, she exclaimed, in shrill accents, "Ye're a liar."

The conductor pulled the bell, the car moved on, and the infuriated woman was soon lost to view. How true it is that a small spark may kindle a great flame.—*The Press.*

1866. THE 1866.

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1866. 1866.

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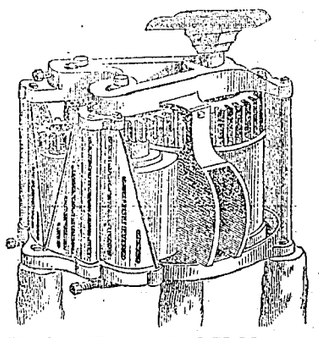

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Sole Agent,
aug6-6m James Creek, Huntingdon co., Pa.

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DR. BREWSTER HAS OPENED an office in Huntingdon, Pa., and has cured, and further pledges himself to cure a class of diseases acknowledged to be incurable by any known process of medication, diseases that never have, nor never can be controlled, only by his mode of applying the various modifications of Electricity.

The Doctor does not wish to convey the impression that he cures all diseases in all conditions; he does not wish to shock the sense of the public by asserting that he can cure pulmonary consumption after the lungs are half decayed, but he pledges himself to cure every case of pulmonary consumption in the early and middle stage, and every other disease where a sufficient amount of vitality remains for reaction.

Electricity is always safe in the hands of an experienced operator. The currents are perfectly under control, and can be regulated to suit the delicate nerves of a child without any unpleasant sensation.

☞ All those who have long suffered from painful and obstinate diseases!

☞ All those who have been given up by other Physicians!

☞ All those who have been dismissed as incurable from hospitals!

ARE INVITED TO CALL.

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Amaurosis; Aphony, loss of voice, &c.; Asthma; Ague Chills, fever and ague; Anxiety; nervous consumption; Atony of the stomach, Amenorrhœa, suppressed menses; All mercurial diseases; Bites of poisonous insects or animals; Bronchitis; stone or gravel in Bladder; Consumption; Chlorosis, green sickness; Concussion of brain; Contraction of chest; stricture of limbs, Chalic, from different causes; Cramps or spasms, chronic or acute; Congestive diseases of all kinds, Coreas; St. Vitus dance; Coldness of feet and hands; Cancers, in certain stages; Copper colored cuticle, or blotches; Catarrh; Diptheria; Deformed limbs straitened, Deafness, from paralysis of acoustic nerve; Dizziness or drowsiness; Dropsy; Diabetes; Dyspepsia, in all its forms; Dismenorrhœa; painful menstruation; Difficult respiration; Enlargement of joints; Earache; Epilepsy, falling sickness; Fits, from different causes; Gastrition, irritation of the stomach; Gout; Goitre or swelled neck; Glandular swellings; Hemiplegia; Hemorrhage, from different causes; Hysteria, irritable spine, &c; sick or nervous Headache; Insanity; Inflamed or sore eyes; Incontinence of urine; Jaundice; Kephalic ail of Lungs, hemorrhage of, congestion of, &c.; Lockjaw; Liver enlargement of; Leuchorrhea; flour albus; whites; Mental depression; Muscular contraction; Menstruation, derangement in; Monomania; Milkleg; Numbness, from injuries or otherwise; Neuralgia; Nocturnal emissions; Old sores, indolent ulcers; Opium, in some of its forms; Paraplegia; Palsy, numb or shaking, Paralysis, in whatever part; Poisoning; Palpitation of the heart; Prostration from various causes; Prolapsus uteri, &c., Prolapsus ani, or piles; excessive Perspiration; suspended Perspiration; Pulmonary apoplexy; Rush of Blood to the head; Rheumatism, acute or chronic; Restlessness; Swelled Tonsils; Sore Throat, from any cause; Salt rheum; Scrotula; Spinal diseases, curvature, &c.; Ovarian Tumors, &c.; Tremens, delirium, or at death, Tetanus, or lockjaw, Uterine misplacements, Uterine weakness; Weak Eyes, &c.; White swellings. WM. BREWSTER, M. D.
oct 4,1865 Huntingdon, Pa.

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Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal Affections, Contracted Joints, Cholic Pains, Pains in Side or Back, Toothache, Headache, Sprains, Sore Throat, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, and all Diseases of the Muscles, Skin and Glands.

This is an Internal and External Medicine, composed of Roots, Herbs and Barks such as our forefathers used.—There is a bountiful supply on the earth to cure all complaints, if we only know what they were. This has been a subject for constant study with the Medical Faculty for a great many years, to find out the kinds best adapted to the above complaints—how to put them together, and what portions to use.

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It would be well for many now lying in beds of torture, if these facts could reach their sick chambers. It is more important to them than to the inventors that this should be the case. "Truth is mighty and must prevail."

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1866.

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The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, operas carriages, railroad cars, church pews, arm chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small space as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the duplex elliptic steel spring skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For children, misses and young ladies they are superior to all others.

The hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering, which is used on all single steel hoop skirts. The three bottom rods on every skirt are also double steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c, which they are constantly subject when in use.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	PHIL. & PITTS. EXPRESS.	HARRISBURG EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD GREENCASTLE EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	MAIL TRAIN.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
5 25	4 10	11 58	..... N. Hamilton,	4 20	.....	8 54
5 33	4 21	12 08	..... Mt. Union,	4 20	9 53	8 45
5 42	4 30	12 18	..... Mapleton,	4 22	.....	8 37
5 52	4 39	12 25	..... Mill Creek,	4 13	9 37	8 28
6 09	4 54	12 43	6 40 Huntingdon,	4 00	9 24	8 15
6 23	5 09	1 08	..... Petersburg,	3 42	9 08	7 55
6 33	5 17	1 20	..... Barree,	3 31	.....	7 40
6 41	5 22	1 33	..... Spruce Creek,	3 27	8 56	7 35
6 59	.....	1 53	..... Birmingham,	3 10	.....	7 25
7 10	5 55	2 05	7 35 Tyrone,	2 58	8 33	7 13
7 25	6 08	2 20	..... Tipton,	2 48	.....	7 03
7 31	6 13	2 23	..... Fostoria,	2 42	.....	6 57
7 36	6 18	2 35	..... Bell's Mills,	2 37	8 13	6 52
8 00	6 40	3 00	8 10 Altoona,	2 20	7 55	6 35
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 30 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 10 40 P. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 3 20 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 4 40 A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 18 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 30 A. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 8 08 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 30 P. M.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

NOVEMBER 27, 1865.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00, 7.25 and 9 05 A. M., and 1 45 and 9.00 P. M., arriving at New York 5.40 and 10 00 A. M., and 3 40 and 10 35 P. M.

The above connect with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and sleeping cars accompany the 3 00 and 9 05 A. M. trains, without change.

Leave for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia at 7 25 A. M., and 1 45 and 9 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and all way stations; the 9 P M train making no close connection for Pottsville nor Philadelphia. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 4 P M.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 8 P. M. Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 3 20 P. M; Pottsville at 8 40 A. M., and 2 55 P. M.; Ashland 6 00 and 11,45 a m; Tamaqua at 7.35 A. M., and 1 40 P. M.

Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 6,45 a m.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4 30 P. M.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6 10 a m., and 6 15 P. M., for Ephrata, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

On Sundays, leave New York at 8 P. M., Philadelphia, 3 15 P. M., Pottsville 8 00 A. M., Tamaqua 8 A. M., Harrisburg 9 05 A. M., and Reading at 1 00 a. m., for Harrisburg, and 10,52 m, for New York.

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Baggage checked through: 80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Reading, Nov. 27, 1865. *General Superintendent.*

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, November 13, 1865, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

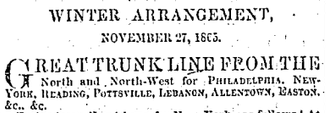
SOUTHWARD TRAINS. ACCOMM.	SOUTHWARD TRAINS. EXPRESS	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. ACCOMM	NORTHWARD TRAINS. EXPRESS
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
LE 4 15	LE 8 10	Huntingdon,	AR 11 30	AR 5 45
4 35	8 30	McConnellstown,	11 10	5 24
4 43	8 38	Pleasant Grove,	11 11	5 16
5 00	8 54	Marklesburg,	10 55	5 00
5 16	9 10	Coffee Run,	10 39	4 45
5 24	9 18	Rough & Ready,	10 31	4 36
5 36	9 30	Cove,	10 19	4 24
5 40	9 34	Fisher's Summit	10 15	4 20
AR 5 55	AR 9 49	Saxton,	LE 10 00	LE 4 05
	LE 10 01			AR 3 55
	10 20	Riddlesburg		3 35
	10 28	Hopewell		3 27
	10 46	Piper's Run,		3 09
	11 18	Hamilton,		2 47
	11 31	Bloody Run,		2 34
	AR 11 35	Mount Dallas,		LE 2 30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 10 05	Saxton,		3 40
10 20	Coalmont,		3 35
10 25	Crawford,		3 25
AR 10 35	Dudley,		3 20
	Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon Nov. 13, 1865. OLIVER AYERS, Supt.

SPECTACLES.



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General Butler in New Orleans, by Parton.
Jackson and New Orleans, by Alex. Walker.
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Freedley's Practical Treatise on Business.
Sinding's History of Scandinavia.
Walker's Rhyming Dictionary.
Good's Book of Nature.
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Beauties and Achievements of the Blind.
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Davis' " "
Cross' Masonic Chart.
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" " Lessons in Life.
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